...ered and afterwards thrown there, and rumor prevailed that sundry marks of violence were discovered on the body, but a post mortem examination to-day revealed no injuries of any kind, and the conclusion reached is that it was a case of suicide, or, possibly, accidental drowning. The body had the appearance of having been in the water about twenty-four hours. On the person of the deceased were found a railroad ticket from Albany, N. Y., to Cincinnati; a baggage check, some keys, about $5 in money, and some letters in German, which indicated that his name was August Maynard. He was well dressed, and apparently about thirty-five years of age. The authorities, after holding an inquest, buried him to-day.

FAIRS.

Kansas City (Mo.) Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 24.—The Kansas City Industrial Exposition opened here to-day under the most flattering auspices. The grounds all day presented a remarkably lively appearance for the first day, and judging from the large number of entries, this will rival the famous St. Louis fair, not only in attendance, but also in the number and quality of the entries. The exhibitions are very fine in every department, and by far exceed anything of the kind ever given by the Society. In cattle, there are some of the finest herds in the country, with a much greater and finer show of horses than has ever been exhibited here. The agricultural implement department was never so full as it is this year; while the floral and fine art halls are crowded at this early day to their utmost capacity. In the power hall the best and best finished machinery that the country affords is largely represented, and a large addition to the present amount is expected to-morrow. Every building is new, the Society finding last year that their fair had grown to such mammoth proportions they were compelled to construct larger and more commensurate buildings than had heretofore been used, and the number of stalls has been increased over 300. The running race this afternoon was very exciting, and considering the heavy condition of the track, and the fact that it is at least five seconds slow, the time was remarkable. There were seven entries. The race was for five hundred dollars, best two mile heats and repeat, and was won easily by Restless, owned by G. W. Williams, of Salisbury, Mo., in the very quick time of 3:41 and 3:43.

Fulton County (Ill.) Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CANTON, Ill., Sept. 24.—The noted Fulton County Fair commences to-morrow under the most flattering prospects. The entries up to noon, to-day, were 2,200. Several well-known herds of the finest cattle, horses, swine, and sheep from the State Fair, arrived to-day; and entries in the Floral Hall, machinery, and grain departments are overwhelming. The entries of noted trotters and pacers already insure an unusual treat for the admirers of fast steppers. There will be trials of speed each day. This will be the best fair of the society.

A $20,800 BOND ROBBERY.

One Woman Personating Another, and Drawing Money on the Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—On the 10th day of May last, two women presented themselves at the counter of De Haven & Bros. with $20,800 worth of city bonds. One of them, a Mrs. Fury, was identified by one of the partners as a lady who had dealt with them before, and as a woman of large property here and in one of the neighboring counties. The certificates were in the name of Charlotte C. Parker, and the second woman, who was unknown to the brokers, represented herself to be Charlotte C. Parker. This representation was indorsed by Mrs. Fury, and, on this, the bargain for the bonds was concluded, and the women taken to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, the loan and transfer agent of the city. Here Mrs. Fury was again thoroughly identified by Edwin M. Lewis, the President of the bank, as a depositor in his bank, and a lady with whom the institution had intimate business relations.

The transfer of the bonds for $20,800 was duly made from Charlotte C. Parker to De Haven Brothers, the former making her mark in the transfer book. The women were then taken back to the brokers, and paid the money out of a check for the amount on the First National Bank. Subsequently, Mrs. James Rawle, nee Charlotte C. Parker, of this city, a sister-in-law of Francis Rawle, Esq. (a member of the bar, and a cousin, by marriage, of William Henry Rawle, Esq.), having returned from Europe, discovered that bonds to the amount of $20,800, which had been left in the City Treasurer's office for transfer, were not to be found. The matter was investigated, and the occurrences of the 10th of May last were developed.

Mrs. Fury was questioned, and a clear and distinct statement of her knowledge of the false personator was given, and, so far as it goes, is entirely consistent with innocence. In consequence of information received and suspicions, Mrs. Fury was arrested, together with her alleged accomplice, or rather principal, for she was the one who had the bonds, made the personation, committed the forgery, and received the money. The arrests were made on Tuesday afternoon, and the parties taken before Alderman Peter Hay, where they entered bail in $10,000 for a hearing on Wednesday afternoon.

At the hearing, only the bank officers and brokers testified to the above facts, and the bail was fixed at $20,000 each. Mrs. Fury then came forward and said: "I am the Mrs. Fury; but, before God, this is not the woman (pointing to her fellow prisoner) with whom I went that day to the bank. This poor woman is my sister-in-law, and knows nothing about it."

Then came the efforts to get [bail] and escape going to prison that night. She was very much agitated for the sake of her family, and so far as could be judged, her personal actions were consistent with innocence. The woman, who represented herself as Charlotte C. Parker, protested her entire innocence, and asked that she might go home for the night, and indeed she would come back on the 10 o'clock train next day. Her appearance and diction was entirely that of a simple-minded country woman who knew nothing of the dark ways and vain tricks peculiar to a city life.

Mrs. Fury's statement is that some thirty years ago she was in the huckstering trade on Second street, and there became acquainted with a Mrs. Brooks, who, with her husband had a stand on the same street. She was known to most of the hucksters as Lottie Price previous to her marriage. She (Mrs. Fury) lost her pocketbook while trading at Mrs. Brooks' stand, and afterward lost track of the woman until last February, when Mrs. Brooks called at her place of business in North Front street, and made herself known. She said that her husband had died and that she had married a Mr. Parker, who was also dead some six years. She said her husband had left her a farm in the neighborhood of Chester, Delaware County, Pa., which had been sold, and she had invested the proceeds in a city loan. She then passed out, and in the course of a few weeks came back again, and Mrs. Fury spoke to her as Mrs. Parker.

Shortly afterward she called again. She then got something to eat, and shortly after called again, and spoke of the city loan, and asked Mrs. Fury what she thought of the investment, and whether she wanted to buy any city loan. Mrs. Fury replied that she had no money to invest; that all she had was invested satisfactorily to herself.

She thought no more of the matter until the 10th day of May last, when, as she was going to the office of Mr. Warriner, attorney at law, to make inquiries in reference to a case she had in Court, she met Mrs. Parker in the neighborhood of Third and Market streets. Mrs. Parker said she was just going down to see her. Mrs. Fury told her to go down to the house, that somebody would wait on her, but that she herself was in a hurry, and had some business to attend to. Mrs. P. then said she wanted to see her about another matter; that she had a brother in Wisconsin who had purchased 2,000 acres of land, and she was going to advance him some money to make payments, and had concluded to sell her city loan, and asked Mrs. Fury to recommend her to some broker in order to dispose of it. Mrs. Fury replied that De Haven & Brother, on Third street, below Market, were her bankers; that she had done business with them, and she would go down with her, and did so.

Mrs. Fury exhibited great mortification, and promised every assistance in her power to find the woman, but could give no further information. On Thursday ample bail was entered in $40,000, and a writ of habeas corpus was taken out at the same time, the hearing on which will take place to-day.

Telegraph Brevities.

The son of W. A. Wiley, Esq., of Union City, Ind., while in the act of climbing over a fence with gun in hand, yesterday, had the contents discharged into his shoulder, tearing out a large piece of flesh, besides burning his face badly. It is thought the wound will not prove fatal.

—On Saturday evening a lady residing in Richmond, Ind., was precipitated into the vault of a privy and submerged as deep as her neck, only saving herself by catching a rafter. Her father was fortunately near, and succeeded in rescuing her. The accident was caused by the floor giving away.

—An old farmer, by the name of Ruff, residing a few miles from Union City, Ind., came to that place yesterday afternoon in apparent good health, was taken with apoplexy, and died in about four hours.

—Henry McNulty, of Chillicothe, Ill., went home drunk last Saturday night, and beat his wife so severely that she died from the effects of it in a few hours. Great excitement prevailed among the citizens, and it was with difficulty that the mob was restrained from lynching him. He was taken to Peoria and lodged in jail to await trial.

—At a meeting of the coal-miners and bosses in St. Clair County, Ill., yesterday, concessions were made on both sides sufficient to insure an adjustment of all difficulties and speedy resumption of mining operations.

—Helena, Mont., reports state that a party of Sioux darted upon the Crow Agency on the Big Yellowstone, killed DeForrest and two Crow squaws and run off the stock.

—August McDowell, Sr., of the firm of McDowell & Co., the oldest carpet house in St. Louis, well known throughout the East, died on Sunday last.

—Two of the Augusta, Ga., demi-monde were sent to jail for creating a disturbance in a lady's house, which they had visited for the purpose of breaking off an engagement between the lady's daughter and a young man of that city.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, September 25, 1872.

Thomas Cullis, the murderer of young McWilliams, on Clinton street, on Monday evening, was arrested near the scene of the tragedy early yesterday morning.

Ethereal Mildness having taken leave of Long Branch, President Grant and family will to-day follow suit. Letters intended for the National Executive should, after to-morrow, be directed to Washington, D. C.

The Swiss Government having removed a Catholic priest, his Bishop denies the right of the secular power to interfere in Church matters, and maintains that a priest's allegiance to the Pope is above all other allegiance.

Mr. Greeley's speeches at Cleveland and Sandusky, yesterday, have the ring of the true metal. There is a freshness and originality about them that reflect great credit upon their author as a statesman and philanthropist.

The Illinois Straights have received their first set-back in the declination of Judge Breese to act as a figure-head to their poor ticket. As declinations amount to nothing among the Bourbons, it is probable that the few hundreds comprising the Invincibles in this State will ignore Judge Breese's letter, and cast their votes for him in November.

A bold movement is on foot among the oil-producers in Pennsylvania, the object being to secure a general shutting-down of all oil wells a season, and, also, the suspension of all drilling operations. The production has become so large (15,000 barrels per day), and the price of oil so low, that well-owners declare that their business is unprofitable.

A queer canvass is in progress in South Carolina. Both of the National Committees in Washington have refused to interfere in favor of either ticket. It is understood, however, that Supervisor Perry is to look after the interests of the Administration in that quarter, and use his influence to secure the return of Sawyer to the United States Senate.

The French Government having been appealed to by Minister Washburne to join our Government in taking such action as will put an end to the persecution of the Jews in Roumania, has received the proposition favorably, and will insist that residents of that Province, of all creeds, be accorded equal protection.

The New York Times prints Governor Curtin's letter accepting the nomination as delegate to the Pennsylvania State Constitutional Convention, and draws much comfort from the fact that the Governor has not fully committed himself as to his Presidential preference. This same letter is a heavy blow to the Radical cause in Pennsylvania.

The purchase of the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company by the Government has been completed, and the property has been duly conveyed to the United States. The entire work has been taken in charge by the Engineer Department, and will be used in carrying out the work known as the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement.

President Thiers, having obtained much valuable information through French representatives in foreign countries as to the working of constitutional government, will use these materials as a basis of the proposals to be made by him to the Assembly for the appointment of a Vice President of the Republic, the creation of an Upper Chamber, and a new Electoral law.

The Cuban Republic, through its representative, General Cespedes, has made a formal demand on the State Department at Washington for the restoration of the Cuban vessel which was seized off Newport, Rhode Island, by the revenue cutter Moccasin. They claim that the Resolute, afterward the Pioneer, left New York with a full cargo of merchandise for Jamaica; that she had no armament on board except two unserviceable cannon and a few worthless shells which were used as ballast; that she was regularly sold to the Cuban authorities, and, therefore, the seizure was illegal.

A delegation of Texans, composed equally of Republicans and Democrats, is now in Washington for the purpose of securing a fair election in that State. They desire the President to withdraw the Federal troops and let the civil officers have full control at that time. These gentlemen represent that Governor Davis is allowed to use the military to intimidate voters there will certainly be trouble, but otherwise the election will pass off peaceably. The issue in that State is confined to the impeachment or non-impeachment of the Governor, and if Davis is allowed the use of the troops the delegation believe that the will of the people will be thwarted.

The Chicago produce markets were only moderately active yesterday, and prices were easier on all grains except barley. Mess pork was inactive; quotable at $14.25a14.50 generally held at the outside. Lard was more active and steady at 9c for winter, and 8 7-8a9c for summer. Meats were firmer and higher, at 6 5-8a6 3-4c for shoulders, and 8 1-8a8 1-4c for short ribs. Highwines firm and steady, at 89c for iron-bound packages. Lake freights nominally easier, and not quite so active, at 14c for corn, and 15a15 1-2c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was quiet, but firm at full prices. Wheat was quite active, but 1-2a1c per bu lower, closing at $1.17 3-4a1.18 seller the month, and $1.13a1.13 1-2 seller October. Corn was active for car lots, dull for options, and a shade lower—closing at 34 7-8a35c seller the month or cash; 35 3-4a35 7-8c seller October, and 36a36 1-8c seller November. Oats were dull and easy at 24c cash; 23 3-4a23 7-8c seller the month, and 24 3-8a24 1-2c seller October. Rye was quiet and steady at 56c for No. 2. Barley was excited, and 2a3c higher, closing at 69c cash, and 67c seller October. There was a good demand for hogs, but light grades ruled quiet. Prices were unchanged, sales making chiefly at $4.50a5.00. The cattle market was dull, at an average decline of 25c. Sheep were steady and unchanged.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAPH AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—For New England on Wednesday, southwesterly and southerly winds, and cloudy weather with rain by or on Wednesday night. For the Middle States southeasterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain. For the South Atlantic States, easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain areas. For the Gulf States southerly to westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather. For the Northwest rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds and clearing weather, and extend eastward over Missouri, Illinois and Lake Michigan by Wednesday afternoon, and over Michigan and Indiana by Wednesday afternoon. The low barometer over Minnesota will probably move northeasterly into Canada. Fresh and very brisk southerly winds over Lakes Huron, Erie, and Michigan to-night, and for Lake Ontario Wednesday. Cautionary signals are ordered for Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, and Buffalo.

The Fulton County (Ill.) Fair.

CANTON, Ill., Sept. 24.—The Fulton County Fair opened this morning with every prospect of success. Up to 9 o'clock p. m., 3,000 entries have been made. The rain this morning has put the track and grounds in splendid order—no dust. Floral Hall is rapidly filling up, and [illegible] The grain and vegetable display is unusually full. In the poultry department there are more entries than usual. In the stock department there are some of the best [illegible] Hogs are also in great [illegible] if possible, finer than usual. [illegible] is fair, and includes some of the [illegible] in the West. In nearly every [illegible] the display is equal to any preceding year. The citizens have made arrangements for the accommodation for visitors, so that [illegible] usual may be expected on that [illegible].

International Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 24.—At the National Convention of Machinists and Blacksmiths in this city to-day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That some means be taken to see to the education of our members, so that all may have an opportunity for a full and thorough theoretical and practical knowledge of our profession, and thereby raise the standard of intelligence of our brethren, to secure greater progress in every branch of the profession.

Cricket.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—The cricket match between the English twelve and the Americans [illegible] in favor of the English, who made the [illegible] number of runs to win, with the [illegible] of their eleven wickets.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 43.

HORACE GREELEY.

Incidents of His Tour Through Northern Ohio.

An Enthusiastic Reception Tendered Him at Every Station.

The People Turn Out En Masse to Meet Our Next President.

Mr. Greeley's Remarks at Cleveland, Dayton, Tiffin, Hamilton, and Other Points.

Speeches of Other Gentlemen Accompanying the Presidential Party.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 24.—The Presidential party went aboard the car at Indianapolis about midnight and retired to sleep. The train started at 3 o'clock this morning, and navigated the night in safety. The sun rose bright and beautiful over the pleasant fields of Indiana. The stirring notes of the Marseillaise hymn, played by a rural band, and the booming of cannon announced our arrival at Connelsville, where the depot was crowded with strapping Hoosiers, and radiantly pretty Hoosier women. Mr. Greeley was sleeping peacefully until roused by the uproar, which notified him in unmistakable language that the sight of his countenance would do the people good, and was indispensable. Hurriedly dressing, Mr. Greeley appeared on the platform, and looking into the earnest faces before him, heartily thanked them for their daybreak greeting. The hour was 5 o'clock in the morning. Oxford was up and dressed, and down at the depot.

At Liberty, Mr. Greeley had to temporarily desert his breakfast, and show the white plume of Chappaqua to a thousand followers of its fortunes. He dropped a few words of wisdom from his inexhaustible fund, and the train resumed its course. The regular cars on the train began to fill, the platforms were crowded, and standing-room was at a premium inside. These passengers were on their way to Hamilton to hear Mr. Greeley speak. Among them were many ladies, for whose convenience the Presidential car was gallantly thrown open, and they came in and interviewed Mr. Greeley to their hearts' content. There was a pleasant time on board until the spires of Hamilton hove in sight. The murmur of drums and the distant roar of artillery were the first symptoms of what was to occur. The streets were full of people, making use of Mr. Greeley's name in wishing him success on his route to the White House. Butler County seemed to have turned out en masse. The crowd at the depot was enormous. A carriage drawn by gaily caparisoned horses conveyed Mr. Greeley to the residence of General Lew D. Campbell, who entertained the philosopher and party in handsome style. In front of the house was a stand erected for the occasion, draped with flags, and in front of the stand was massed a crowd mad with excitement, overflowing with strong feeling, and cheering continually for Greeley. When the declamation had subsided, he was introduced by General Campbell as the illustrious guest of Ohio and then went up on the morning air such cheering as assured him that he was cordially welcome.

We left Dayton at 11:30, and sped on through beautiful and prosperous country, where the farm-houses flung their banners to the breeze in honor of the farmer President. We had on board at this time two Committees,—one from Dayton and another from Toledo, in the latter being the Mayor of the city. We pulled up for a moment for the people of Middleton to feast their eyes on Mr. Greeley, and then away we went rolling rapidly past fields and houses, and hill and vale, and small stations with anxious watchers who expected the train to stop, and were sadly disappointed when it swept swiftly past. They had to content themselves by sending after it a blessing in their cheers. We soon overtook Dayton, and Dayton did the square thing by him, in whose honor her citizens had prepared all the paraphernalia of genuine enthusiasm. "Hail to the Chief" was uttered in music as we entered the depot, and were enclosed by a struggling, shouting mass of men. When the board their hearts became visible they went wild with excitement. They followed his carriage in a body, and the demonstration at Hamilton was duplicated, but on a larger scale. The meeting was held in front of the Court House, the steps of which were black with people, and the streets in the vicinity were immensely thronged. This and the Schurz demonstration were said to be the largest ever held in Dayton. Both were magnificent. We could afford only an hour to the good people of Dayton, and left them regretfully at noon. We then became part of a special train splendidly equipped, and manned by the most trusted employes of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, whose President, Hon. Enoch R. Stone, placed his road and its resources at Mr. Greeley's disposal. Mr. Sloane [illegible] him as far as Sandusky. We expected a quiet ride as far as the latter city, but the feeling of the people would not be suppressed, nor would they be cheated out of expressing admiration for their great champion. Their claimants assumed everywhere some form of expression. Osborn turned out in force, and Springfield was on the qui vive for the train. There was a great crowd badly in want of a speech, and Mr. Greeley had to supply them. Urbana was agitated to its centre. The balconies and windows of the Washington Hotel, adjoining the depot, were adorned with the beauty and fashion of the county. Below stood a big crowd attentively listening to Mr. Greeley. We were boarded here by a committee from Bellefontaine and after leaving Springfield, we dined on the cars at the rate of forty miles an hour. Being reluctantly compelled to ignore many towns, we passed them without stopping, though none of them failed to illustrate in some way their patriotism. Kenton hung her banners on the outer walls, and on the house tops. Mr. Greeley made a few remarks from a neatly upholstered platform and car. Hon. Warren P. Noble, of Tiffin, came on board with another committee. At Forest a fair admirer presented a fragrant bouquet. We stopped at Carey just long enough for Mr. Greeley to appear on the platform and bow his gratitude to the population standing around the station.

The distance to Sandusky was quickly traversed. There was a formal reception there, and all the paraphernalia of enthusiasm were brought into requisition. The party was driven to the West House, where Mr. G. was received by the Mayor, and made a speech from the balcony. Governor Walker also talked. After supper a reception was held in the parlors, and everybody who was lucky enough to crowd into the room was presented here. Another committee came to escort Mr. Greeley. They were prominent citizens of Cleveland, Mr. F. W. Green, of the Plaindealer, being spokesman of the party. They brought with them two palace cars, which were attached to the special train. Mr. Greeley rode in one of their cars. As the train moved slowly out of the depot some dastardly ruffian fired a large stone through one of the windows, in the direction of Mr. Greeley. The plate glass fortunately broke its force, but it struck Mr. D. P. Cooper, Division Superintendent of the Lake Shore Road, inflicting a severe, but not serious, wound in the side of his head. The murderous scoundrel who was guilty of the outrage was not seen from the car, but may have been caught by those outside. This was the only unpleasant episode of the entire trip.

We were soon under way again, bound for Cleveland, running at a spanking rate. We reached this city at 9:30, and Mr. Greeley received an ovation that has never been equalled here before. Bank street, on the bluff above the depot, was a line of torchlights stretching away as far as the eye could reach. There were fireworks, artillery in active service, clubs in uniforms, a procession of unknown length, and a meeting where thousands assembled. It can only be compared with the outpouring at Indianapolis last night, and like it was beyond all expectation. Mr. Greeley, Governor Walker, and others, spoke at the meeting on Monumental square.

Mr. Greeley and party leave in the morning for Corry, Pa.

MR. GREELEY'S SPEECH AT HAMILTON.

MEN OF OHIO: I hear you joyful greetings from the people of Indiana. [Applause.] I have looked into their clear eyes, I have seen the light of heaven reflected from their honest faces. I tell you that as well as I can read men, I have read them, and feel assured that on the night of the 8th of October next they will send forth a majestic voice on the side of National reconciliation. [Great applause.] The great Liberal wave now sweeping over the country is destined to efface all distinction of race, and all past bitterness, and to all this you will scarcely find anywhere a heartier response than that from the people of Indiana. Last night not less than fifty thousand of them met us at Indianapolis. So far as their State is concerned they speak in no equivocal voice. They are with you, they are for you. Liberals of Ohio, and of all other States, in claiming that, strife having ceased, hatred shall cease, proscription shall cease, disfranchisement shall cease, and that the whole American people united under one flag and animated by one patriotic impulse shall march forward once more on that career of greatness and prosperity planned and prepared for them by our revolutionary fathers. [Applause.] These fathers, when we were but thirteen little States scattered along the Atlantic border, prophetically called themselves the Continental army. That Continental army was the army which fought the battle of the Revolution, though our country then covered but a narrow strip of the Atlantic seaboard. Yet, in spirit and aspiration, the American eagle looked over across this whole broad land, and said, "This is all mine. This shall all be planted and watered by the people who acknowledge my ascendancy." So, friends, we are resolved not merely that we shall be united in geography—that there shall be one Government from Texas to Maine, and to Oregon—but that there shall be one willing, joyful, cordial, united people. [Applause.] Not pinned together by bayonets, not stricken down and held prostrate by force, but all of them, North and South, East and West, rejoicing that they are Americans and that one flag covers them all; one law rules them all; that one country embraces and enfolds them. [Applause.] We cannot hate each other forever. We cannot keep raking up stories of Andersonville, Salisbury, and Libby Prison, to make this people hostile in heart to those who live below the Ohio River. We shall learn at last; we shall come, at last, to be one people. Why not now? Seven years ago the last shot was fired; seven years and more ago the last Confederate flag was surrendered; and still we go on holding conventions—military Conventions—to emphasize and aggrandize the triumph of a part over another part. I rejoice in that coming triumph of the whole nation, when the people of the South shall say to the people of the North: "We rejoice that our country was not divided—that our mistaken efforts to have a Southern Confederacy were defeated. We find at last that it was our destiny and our blessing to be a part of the great American people." So the South will say: The time shall be when the States south of the Ohio shall rejoice, yearly, as you rejoice, that slavery has passed away forever. They will feel that the great chain was lifted from their necks and broken which bound their limbs, when 4,000,000 of American people were liberated and made citizens of this country, where they had formerly been slaves. They will yet realize that Virginia and the Carolinas and Georgia shall be richer and nobler, freer and purer, than they would have been so long as a part of their people were held in bondage. They will realize that what was their loss through emancipation has become their strength, and they will rejoice that nothing now remains to mar the unity or cloud the destiny of our country, and their country. So then, their fellow citizens having asked of them to surrender secession and abandon slavery, to enfranchise their colored fellow citizens, they did everything reasonable and proper to make our triumph perfect. Now we say, and they say, let hatred and bitterness, let contention and jealousy perish forever. [Applause.] Let us forget that we have fought. Let us remember only that we have made peace. Let us say that there shall be no degradation, no people over whom we triumph. Our triumph is their triumph. Our triumph is the uplifting of every one on the common platform of American liberty and American nationality. Our triumph is not the triumph of a section, it is not the triumph of a race, it is not the triumph of a class; it is the triumph of the American people. It is the casting off of shackles that bound some presently, and all ultimately, breaking down a wall or partition that separated us, which makes us in life, in heart, and in purpose, the people, the one people of the great American Republic. Fellow-citizens, to this work of reconciliation I dedicate myself. I would not feel that it was a triumph for me to be chosen your President if any part of the American people should have a right to feel that my triumph was their degradation. I believe that the triumph of the Liberal cause will be the triumph of the States that voted against it. [Applause.] I believe that there is no county in the Union which will not be better worth living in, more valuable, because we have so acted, and that there are no longer lines of separation and alienation to divide us. To this end I have struggled since the last cannon-shot was fired in the war of secession and disunion. [Cries of "That's so."] To this end I have hoped and aspired. This end seems to be not far distant. People of Ohio, I entreat you so to act, so to speak, so to vote, that every one shall feel, on the evening of the 8th of next month, that he has taken a manful part toward the reconciliation of the whole American people to their Government, and toward the upbuilding, toward the perfection, the rounding out, of this American Republican nationality. [Prolonged cheers.]

MR. GREELEY'S SPEECH AT DAYTON.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF DAYTON: I have but a few moments which can be spared to address you, and I entreat you to maintain perfect silence in order that at least a few of you can hear me. Thus far, since I left home, I have spoken for my country, her unity and her peace. I have said very few words for myself. On this occasion I propose to notice one or two of the calumnies which have been aimed at me. I take up the Dayton Journal, of this morning. I find myself there credited with saying at Vicksburg, last year, that "I hope the time will come when the soldiers that fought with Lee and Johnson will occupy as proud a position in the hearts of the American people as the soldiers who fought with Grant and Sherman." No such words as these ever escaped my lips. No such thought as that ever entered my heart. [Cheers.] What I did say, speaking of that war-wasted, heart-broken people is this: That I trusted the day would come when the soldierly qualities and military genius of Lee and Stonewall Jackson would be regarded as part of the heritage of the American people. [Cheers.] That they would be spoken of as American soldiers who, though in a cause which I think a bad cause, illustrated the military capacity, the genius, the energy of the American people. For, after all, fellow-citizens, they were our mistaken countrymen, our misguided countrymen. [Cries of "That's so."] Our brave, but fatally erring, countrymen. They are dead, and are now our dead countrymen. I said that, and if any man grudges that little word of consolation to that heart-broken people, let him vote against me. [A voice, "We don't grudge it."] One word more, fellow citizens. At Pittsburgh, last Thursday evening, I saw fit to explain the condition and circumstances under which I was induced, in the winter of 1860-1, to propose that in preference to giving up the Territories to slavery on the one hand, and the country to war and desolation on the other, I, for one would, submit, I said to the disunionists: You claim to be the South. I deny that the great mass of people living in the Southern States desire to break up this great, glorious Union. Now, I ask you to let us come before this people, discuss the question, tell them what the Union is as it is, and what it does for them, as well as for us, and let them decide by their votes whether they desire to stay with us, or go away, and I will respect their decision. I said then what I believed to be the truth, and I say it now, after looking it all over, that between the peril of losing the Union in a bloody civil war, and losing the Union by the vote of the Southern people, the former peril was very much the greater. That I do believe. But I never proposed, never imagined, that now, after all the questions were settled and the fight was over, we would go back and submit the question whether it was to be a Southern Confederacy or not. That was all over then. It is no more a disputed thing. A few individuals are stolid, and obstinate, and perverse. I would desire in no wise to aggravate their bitter feelings. I will trust to time to soothe them; but I not believe, do not imagine, that one State or twenty States have any legal, moral, or constitutional right to dissolve this Union. [Great applause.] Men who are now fighting me did say they had such a right. They said so then, and on the side of slavery they made greater advances toward the South than I ever made on the side of liberty. But I do insist that all questions about disunion are now as dead as the question of American dependence on the British Crown. [Cheers.] They have all gone away, and he who now undertakes to tell you that the Southern people are trying to dissolve the Union, or that I want to let them go, simply dares not meet the real issues before the country. [Cries of "That's so," and cheers.] He is trying by falsehood and misrepresentation to prejudice and mislead you with regard to the great questions of the day,—these questions concerning reconciliation. We are one people, and shall ever more remain one people. Shall we be a harmonious people? Shall ours be a Union cemented only by bayonets, or shall it be a Union of hearts and hopes and hands? I am for the latter Union. [Applause.] I am here not to exult over victories won in the late war. I am here not to meet one particle of prejudice or triumph. I do not propose to do anything that shall make the Southern people feel bitterly that the union between us is one of exultation on our part and humiliation on theirs. I think he is not a patriot who would try to intensify the bitterness and soreness that those who fought against us must feel in view of their great defeat. Theirs is a lost cause, but they are not a lost people, for they belong to us. They are our brethren. They have come back to us under compulsion, if you say so. But I wish to change that compulsion into affection, for that is statesmanship. [Great applause.] That work I am seeking as far as I can do. Fellow citizens of Ohio, since the day I left home I have made a great many little speeches like this, but no man has heard from me one word implying disrespect or disparagement for that eminent citizen and public servant, the President of the United States. No word from me has thrown disparagement on his public services, or dishonor on his high office. I am among you, a citizen, speaking to citizens of the United States of things that concern your well-being and mine, because they concern the welfare and greatness of our common country. I beseech you so to act in the struggle now upon us, so to vote that your acts and your votes will tend to bind up the wounds of our country. I beseech you so to act, and speak, and live, that your victory shall be a tearless victory; that no one shall feel humbled because of your triumph; that no man shall be trampled under your on-rushing feet. So friends, in the hope and trust that Ohio, like Indiana and Pennsylvania, will pronounce on the 8th of October for a genuine peace, I bid you farewell.

GREELEY'S SPEECH AT KENTON.

A Presidential candidate is invariably the subject of very severe criticisms by opposition journalists but there are very few bad men nominated for that office after all. The public don't take stock in that kind of business. The people are too wise for that. But for the present I will let it pass. You will find two great leading ideas wherein the platform I stand on differs from that of my opponent. In the first place we are opposed to re-electing a President while in office. Our objection is not a novel one. We did not make it. You could see it made by Jackson in 1828 and by Clay and Harrison in 1840. I have always held this opinion. I asserted it in 1864, but I had no alternative between Mr. Lincoln and a political opponent. A President in office exercises so much influence that he commands the opinions of others by being master of their living.

[Mr. Greeley's address was interrupted here.]

GREELEY'S SPEECH AT TIFFIN.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have time but for a word. It is now nearly five months since an independent Convention, assembled at Cincinnati, rather surprised me, and much surprised the country, by presenting my name as a candidate for the Presidency. The gentlemen who most especially opposed the nomination at first received that it was very funny, so they commenced to laugh. They laughed as loud and heartily as they could, as though they had never heard anything so droll in their lives that a man who was neither a lawyer, or a soldier, or a General, should be nominated for that high position. Well, gentlemen, months have passed by, and now we find almost the whole Cabinet on the stump, electioneering. Every one, but one, I think, is now speaking. You have never heard of that before. You never knew a time when the great officers of the Government unanimously forsook their posts and for months went from State to State to beat a private citizen as a candidate for the Presidency. Then you see the mighty power of office. More money than has been expended than by all the parties that have divided the country from Washington's time to this year, is now brought on one side to carry the candidates of the Administration for another four years. I think they will not succeed, but I do say that this tremendous combination of power and of wealth, of cash money in hand, indicates a large and perfect consciousness that the matter is not funny a bit,—not a bit. [Laughter.] I am only an humble man, and I do not pretend to have great claims, but the sentiment I represent is this: That we shall cease to be enemies and live under one flag, that we shall no more rake up the hardest stories we can tell of each other, and try to forget quarrels and remember that we are brethren. That sentiment I represent. You know I have acted in accordance with it from the day the rebel armies surrendered; that I have tried to bring our people to love each other, to approach each other more and more. I have suffered reproach. I have been called Secessionist and Rebel, a sympathizer with rebels, and all that, but none of these things move me. From the first day that I had any consciousness I have loved the American Union. I have not believed that disunion was any remedy for any evil whatever. But I have said sometimes, "Give the Southern people a fair chance and they will show you that they too don't believe in disunion." If the sentiment I represent does not prevail this year, it will still grow in strength every year until it does. Every year will add to it. Patriotism and sympathy will expand. We shall learn to love each other and be friends, believing we shall be a more united people, because of this contest. I rejoice that my name is the symbol of this advance. [illegible] perfection. I shall be happy if it can be said of me that I tried to reunite the American people. [Applause.]

SPEECH AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 24.—Horace Greeley and party arrived here this evening, at 9:30, from Sandusky. They were received at the depot by the Greeley Clubs of the city, and escorted to Monumental Park, where Mr. Greeley and Governor Walker, of Virginia, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting. Mr. Greeley spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I desire at this time, and from this place, to address a few earnest words to the advance guard of liberty and old time Abolitionists of the Western Reserve. I desire to ask them in all sincerity: Brethren of the other days, do you rejoice or do you regret that the Democratic party have abandoned all hostility to equal rights to men of every color? Do you rejoice in that? [Cries of "Yes, yes, we do."] Or do you regret it? For my part, fellow-citizens, I do most heartily rejoice in it. I find in that fact an earnest of a better day for our country. I rejoice in it as the drying up of the fountain of all bitterness. I rejoice in it as opening a new era of peace and harmony for the long-distracted people of this country. Ah! but they say to me, "You are a candidate. You rejoice in it because it seems to aid or to promote your prospects of an election." Well, fellow-citizens, I tried most earnestly four years ago to have the Democratic party take the step it has now taken. I then desired it should nominate Chief Justice Chase as the candidate for President. Not that I cared so much for the man, but that I did anxiously hope and wish that the Democratic party would step upon the platform where it stands now. A platform of pure Democratic principles. A platform which proclaims and maintains equal rights of men regardless of color. If that party had chosen to do so four years ago, by nominating Chief Justice Chase, this country would have been very far advanced, very much further advanced on the right road than it now is. Hence, for my country's sake, for the sake of its peace, its advancement, its prosperity, I did gladly desire that the ground should be taken which has been taken now. Fellow-citizens, they tell you that the Democratic party is not sincere in taking this ground. Why not sincere? What is to be gained by false practices? It alienated some supporters; it cooled the zeal of others. Why should a great party pretend to be a thing it is not? I tell you, Abolitionists, that such a step once taken never can be recalled. There can be no advantage, there can be no purpose, in taking the backward track. But no, that backward step will never be taken. The shadow will not go back on the trail. Whatever may be the result of this present election, whether it shall result one way or the other, there will never again be a serious question as to the rights, the equal rights, of all citizens under the laws of this Government, and I, who have grown old, who have witnessed during a quarter of a century a controversy respecting the black man of their rights, I do earnestly desire that this struggle should cease now. [Great applause.] I hope I may live to see the end of it, and hear it said that whatever the people may divide upon, or quarrel about, they have done with conflict, they have done with controversy, concerning the equal rights of man. For my part I do greatly rejoice that this movement has been made. I rejoice that my name, however humble, has been identified with it. I shall rejoice in success, if success crown our efforts, I will rejoice in defeat, if defeat shall be the result, that through the presentation of my name as a candidate an end has been made of all contention concerning the equal rights of man. [Cries of "Good," "Good."] And I ask the old-time Abolitionists of the Western Reserve whether they ought not to rejoice with me. Fellow-citizens, it is time that we were done with this bygone controversy. [Cries of "That's so," "Good," "Good."] There are great questions concerning labor, the rights of labor, the interests of labor, the duties of labor, that struggle now for public attention. We want to commence this discussion. We want to know, to comprehend, to realize what measures are necessary and expedient to advance the interests and secure the rights of honest, useful labor. [Applause and cheers.] In order that we may do this, we desire that the rubbish and debris of the old-time controversy be swept out of sight. There is no longer reason for contention concerning the rights of the black man. They are secured by the Constitution. They are bolted, riveted, fastened, double fastened, by the Constitution. All we need now is a cheerful acquiescence of the people of all parties in the Constitution as proclaimed, and secured by that we shall have it. Fellow-citizens, to-day a portion of our citizens are disfranchised, are denied a voice in the government of this country because they were rebels eight or ten years ago. I think that an unwise proscription. I think that an injurious proscription. I ask let it be swept out of the way, that it be finished and put aside, in order that the questions of taxation and finance, of labor, and the utensils of labor may come to the front. The instinct of the people on every side say we cannot begin to quarrel about tariffs, and finance, and currency until we have first settled that all the white men of this country should have equal rights with all the black men. Let us decide in this election that there shall be no more a proscribed class, no more a disfranchised class, no more, as in Arkansas, 25,000 men, white men, citizens, who have willingly conformed to all rights of the Government, and are still denied by an infamous registration board, and by State legislation any voice in the disposal of their property. Debts are charged up against their property by the votes of men who have no property, and they, the planters of that great State are denied any voice in the government which taxes and robs them. I demand for them, and for every American, enfranchisement. I demand liberty. We have liberty now for those who were once in slavery. I demand liberty for those who were never our slaves and are now our countrymen. Give us universal amnesty along with impartial suffrage, which we have, and we will sweep out of sight the rubbish of past contention. We will begin anew on the common platform of equal rights, a new race, a new progress in liberty, a new progress in prosperity. [Applause.] We will be one people, maintain our union evermore, rejoice in the prosperity, in the greatness, and in the glory of the American Republic. [Tremendous and prolonged cheers.]

Blasting Accident.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 24.—By the premature explosion of a blast in a ledge on Front street, this afternoon, three men and a boy were seriously injured. Patrick McGee was badly burned in the face, his leg was broken, and he was otherwise seriously injured. Aaron Bonner was burned, had his spine dislocated, and his lower limbs paralized. Charles Sanborn suffered injuries, which are supposed to be fatal. Harry French, son of Mr. A. French, of Washington, D. C., 11 years old, who is on a visit here, was passing by, and stopped to see the work. He was thrown 30 feet in the air by the force of the explosion, and, striking upon his head on the ledge, his skull was crushed in. The three last mentioned persons it is thought will not recover.

The Philadelphia Races.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—The fall meeting of the Citizens' Trotting Association opened to-day. The first race was for horses that had never beaten 3 minutes; purse, $1,000. Nettie won the first and second heats in 2:38 and 2:38½. The third, fourth, and fifth heats and the race was won by Gloster. Time, 2:36¾, 2:31½, 2:35¼.

The second race was for horses that had never beaten 2:26; purse, $2,000. Crown Prince won the first and third heats, and Gray Eddy the second. Time, 2:36¼, 2:29, and 2:30¼.

The races will be concluded to-morrow.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A heavy rain storm passed over Jacksonville last evening, accompanied by one of the most magnificent electric displays ever witnessed. At times the whole heavens from horizon to zenith seemed to be aflame with electricity.

—Work on the exposition building at Memphis will be rapidly completed. Owing to the free entry and liberal awards the success of the enterprise is already insured. It is believed that the exhibition of machinery will be the largest ever exhibited in the Mississippi Valley.

—Jacob Spear, an old and well known citizen of Marion County, Ind., while crossing the Pennsylvania Railroad track in his wagon, yesterday morning, was struck by a passenger train, and fatally injured.

—Andrew H. Adams, formerly of the firm of Wadsworth, Adams & Co., of Milwaukee, sent to the State Prison for forgery, has been pardoned after serving three years.

—Seven miles west of Fort Madison, Iowa, yesterday morning, an old lady named Shiffer, about 67 years old, while out driving up the cows, before breakfast, had her throat cut by a man, name not known. She is yet conscious, but in a critical condition. No cause is known for the outrage. She says she can identify the man. No arrests made as yet.

—It has been snowing along the Union Pacific Road at Cheyenne and westward since Monday. The trestle work at the western end of the Missouri River bridge, at Omaha, has been repaired, and trains are crossing.

—Young Mahony, who killed D'Arcut, at the Detroit House of Correction last month, was put on his trial, yesterday, for murder, in the Recorder's Court. He is defended by G. V. N. Lothrop.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Greeley's Speeches Favorably Received in New York.

The Outlook in New York and Pennsylvania.

Demoralization of the Radical Leaders.

The Texans Want a Fair Election.

Judge Breese Will Not Accept the Bourbon Nomination for Governor.

The Campaign in South Carolina.

Miscellaneous Political Items from Various Quarters.

GOVERNOR CURTIN TO TAKE THE STUMP NEXT WEEK—THE OUTLOOK IN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Ex-Governor Curtin has returned here from Saratoga somewhat improved in health, and, if strong enough, will speak in Pennsylvania next week. He is a bitter opponent of the Cameron clique, which he regards as responsible for the tremendous frauds which have of late disgraced that State. Mr. McClure, who is also here, expresses a firm conviction that Buckalew will carry Pennsylvania in spite of Cameron's frauds in Philadelphia. Regarding the Presidential contest, he says there are in Pennsylvania thousands of undecided voters who will be influenced by the State election and prospects of success. The majority of these do not like Grant, and are waiting to see the tide set against him. Upon these latter the forthcoming action of Curtin will have a great effect. The Radical Republicans had now exhausted themselves, and could do nothing more, while their opponents yet had the time before them until November to put forth their strength. He states that if Buckalew is elected Pennsylvania will be as certain for Greeley as for Buchanan in 1856.

The signs in this city for Greeley and Kernan are all bright. The dissatisfaction that was attempted by the straight-outs, who seem now to have abandoned O'Conor, and gone directly over to Grant, does not amount to much, if anything. There is not a corporal's guard of such a party in the city, as can be seen nightly in the great out-door ward meetings. The attempt to elect any Mayor outside of the regular Democratic organization in the city will be just as futile as the straight-out movement. O'Brien, a candidate for Mayor, it is said, will mount both Kernan and Grant. The first deals the cards he throws. All signs indicate that New York City will give its usual Democratic majority, and that Brooklyn will increase hers, which is, not at all improbable as heretofore, for Greeley will receive a large majority in the State outside of the metropolis.

TEXANS WANT A FAIR ELECTION—GOING HOME TO VOTE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—A non-partisan delegation from Texas, or rather a delegation equally composed of Republicans and Democrats, is now here to urge the President to use his influence toward securing a fair election in that State. Their simple request is a withdrawal of the troops, that the civil officers may have full control, and that the people may vote without intimidation. A new Legislature is to be elected this fall, and in all the districts candidates are run upon the question of impeachment or non-impeachment of Governor Davis. The delegation which is now here, all which is composed of the most prominent Radicals and Democrats, are all agreed that the vote will be three to one in favor of impeachment, if the people have a fair chance to cast their ballots. Davis, they represent, has called on the Federal troops, and if they interfere, bloodshed, they are afraid, must ensue. On the other hand, they assert that if no power to invoke the aid of the Federal troops is conceded there would be no disturbance, and it is an even chance whether a Republican or Democratic Legislature will be elected, but in any event Davis will be impeached unless the election is carried by fraud through the intervention of Federal troops. They will ask the President to allow the people to elect the candidates or their choice as the only way to insure peace and quiet, and give confidence and prosperity to the business interests of the State.

The clerks in the Departments here, in view of the conceded closeness of the elections in the Middle States, will almost to a man be sent home to vote. It is suggested, in this connection, that these clerks be subjected to challenge, on the ground of their having voted in this District. Last year, when local politics ran high here, the majority of the Government employes were required to register and to vote for the delegate to Congress in the locality. It will be found that on this score but very few of the clerks can pass muster.

GRANT AND BLAINE HAVE A LITTLE INTERVIEW—DEMORALIZATION OF THE RADICAL LEADERS—HOW MR. GREELEY'S SPEECHES ARE RECEIVED.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—President Grant and Speaker Blaine met in this city to-day, and had an earnest interview on the political prospects. Blaine, of course, claims that Maine achieved something immense in the recent election, and is uncandid enough to affirm that the decreased majority has no significance. The fact, however, is apparent that at no time since Greeley was nominated have the Grant leaders in this vicinity been so thoroughly demoralized over the prospects as at present. The fears as to Pennsylvania and Indiana are most vivid, and they know not what step to take next. Curtin's letter hits them hard. The Times prints it to-day in its smallest type, and refers to it very briefly editorially, saying that, at all events, Curtin does not yet state his Presidential preference.

Greeley's speeches in the West are universally winning golden opinions, the general expression being that there is not another living American who could as brilliantly and solidly accomplish what Greeley is doing with apparent ease. Neither the Times nor the Post can find what they can present as a flaw, except to assert that Greeley advanced secession notions at Pittsburgh.

THE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Supervisor Perry left for Georgia, from which State he will return in a few days, to South Carolina, to take part in the pending canvass in the latter State. It is well understood here that the Administration and both the National Committees have refused to take part in behalf of either ticket in South Carolina, but, with accustomed duplicity, the President will allow Perry to use his official power to advance the interests of the bolters. At the same time, the cry of "Hands off" will be maintained. The truth is, that Grant desires the return of Sawyer to the Senate, and Sawyer's only chance is in the success of the bolters. Hence Perry's instructions to work for the Bowen-Sawyer ticket.

HON. JAMES C. ROBINSON IN MORGAN COUNTY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 24.—Hon. Jas. C. Robinson, Liberal candidate for Congress in this district, addressed a mass meeting at Concord in Morgan County, this afternoon, and at Chapin this evening. Mr. Robinson will spend the balance of the week canvassing in this county, speaking at Yatesville to-morrow afternoon, Murrayville to-morrow night, at Waverly on Thursday afternoon, at Franklin Thursday evening, and at Meredosia on Friday afternoon. He is one of the very best stump speakers hereabouts, and proposes to speak between this time and the election in almost every town of any considerable importance in his district.

LIBERAL MEETING AT GILMAN, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GILMAN, Sept. 24.—Hon. J. C. Allen addressed an enthusiastic Greeley meeting here this afternoon. Owing to the rain, which prevailed during the forenoon, and kept away many who were coming from neighboring towns, the meeting was held in Wenger's Hall, which was crowded to overflowing. Mr. Allen's speech was received with hearty demonstrations of applause, and was pronounced the best of the campaign in this section. His declaration that there would not be Bourbon-Grant Democrats enough in Illinois for mile-posts, is fully endorsed here. There is but one, so far as is known, in Iroquois County, while there are about 800 Liberal Republicans, with the number daily increasing.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The Liberal and Democratic Congressional Conventions of the Twenty-eighth District to-day nominated Stephen T. Hoyt for Congress.

GOVERNOR BROSS AT CENTRALIA, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTRALIA, Sept. 24.—A grand rally in favor of reform took place at Mount Vernon, yesterday. The greeting of Governor Bross at the depot was truly an ovation. A large delegation of the citizens, headed by the Duquoin Band, provided for the occasion, and escorted him with carriages to the hotel. Citizens from Ashley, Benton, Duquoin, and all the surrounding villages, were present. Governor Bross addressed the large assembly in the Court House yard, in a telling speech of two hours' length, in the afternoon, and at night again, in a short speech, after a brilliant parade and torchlight procession. He was followed by Mr. Mathews, of Indiana. Governor Bross drew a strong indictment against Mr. Grant and his Administration in his afternoon speech, and it was conceded by all that it was the most able speech of the canvass in this region. His old Republican friends gathered around him with earnest congratulations, and assured him of a good report from the true Republicans of that section in November. The review of the origin and necessity of the Reform movement by Mr. Mathews, showing both harmony and consistency in honest men of all parties uniting in its support, and the supreme folly of the straight out diversion, was happy and convincing. The grand rally was esteemed by all as a complete success, and a further swelling of the tidal wave that is sweeping over this section of the State for Greeley and Brown.

HE DON'T TRAIN IN THAT CROWD—JUDGE BREESE WILL NOT ACCEPT THE BOURBON NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 24.—Judge Breese has written a friend in this city that his nomination for Governor, by the Bourbons, was made without his knowledge or consent, and that he will not accept.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRINCETON, Ill., Sept. 24.—The Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the Nineteenth Senatorial District held their Convention to-day at Buda, and unanimously nominated Milo Kendall, Esq., of Princeton, for Senator. Mr. Kendall is a polished gentleman and an able lawyer, and is eminently fitted for the office. His opponent, Mr. Whiting, who made himself conspicuous at Springfield, and through the State, a year ago last winter, by introducing into the Senate the celebrated Dog bill, is unpopular, and a man of very limited ability. He was nominated at the Grant Convention by only one majority. After a thorough canvass of the district, many Grant men openly refused to support him, and his defeat is morally certain.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay speaks here on next Saturday (the 28th) afternoon, and Hon. W. W. O'Brien, of Peoria, in the evening. Ample arrangements are being made to give the orators a large reception.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEKIN, Ill., Sept 24.—In a hotly-contested election for Alderman in the Third Ward of this city, to-day, the Liberal candidate overcame a Radical majority of eighty, and was elected by ten votes.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept. 24.—The Liberals of Hillsdale County have nominated William McDougal for Senator, and H. G. Hodge is their candidate in Jackson County.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 24.—General John A. Logan, of Illinois, and Hon. John M. Langston, the distinguished colored orator of Washington City, addressed a large Republican meeting at the Wigwam, in this city, to-night.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept 24.—The Kane County Republican Convention met in Jerome, yesterday, and put out a ticket as follows: Circuit Clerk, A. C. Rockwell, of St. Charles; Sheriff, J. C. Brown, of Geneva, renominated; Coroner, Ira Fitch, of Aurora; County Attorney, A. J. Hopkins, Aurora.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CASE OF THE PIONEER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24.—This morning, Ramon Cespedes, the Cuban Commissioner, Lieutenant Chevean, of the Cuban Navy, and Mr. John D. Townsend, counsel for the Republic of Cuba, visited the State Department and there filed with the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Hale, the protest of Mr. Cespedes on behalf of the Republic of Cuba in reference to the seizure of the Pioneer, together with the application of counsel to the Attorney General for a consent to open default taken against the Pioneer. The Attorney General's decision denying the application, a full and detailed copy, sworn to, of the reports made by Captain Norton and Lieutenant Chevean to Commissioner Cespedes in regard to the purchase of the Resolute in Hayti, and all the subsequent proceedings taken against her as the Pioneer, and an attested copy of the bill of sale of the vessel. The reports of the officers show that the Resolute left New York with a full cargo of merchandise, consisting of provisions, and consigned by Solomon & Co., of New York, to the American Consular agent at St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica, and that she was entirely unarmed, beyond two rusty guns and a few worthless shells, which were purchased as old iron for ballast, and only entered as such on the ship's manifest that no proposition was ever made by the Cuban authorities to purchase the vessel until she subsequently reached the Island of Hayti; that she was there purchased and paid for, and it was not until the vessel was on the high seas that her flag was hoisted, and her name changed to the Pioneer; that her armament was taken aboard at a Cuban depot in the West Indies, and that Mr. Chevean took no thought of the two rusty guns and shells on board as ballast in making the purchase of the vessel; that the Pioneer was never in United States waters till she was seized and taken in by the United States Revenue cutter Moccasin. These reports further show a curious way of getting information by our United States authorities. It is supposed that when Congress meets these papers will be called for, and an investigation demanded.

THE ST. PAUL PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

A. G. Mills, of the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, leaves to-morrow for St. Paul, to superintend the arrangements for completing and occupying the new Government buildings at that place.

REVENUE APPOINTMENT.

Joseph N. Dickerson was to-day appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of Ohio.

COMPLIMENT TO MR. GREELEY.

Both branches of the Baltimore City Council last evening passed a resolution extending the hospitalities of the city to Horace Greeley on the occasion of his visit on the 8th of October, to deliver the opening address of the Maryland State Fair, at Pamlico.

ARCHITECTURAL.

Supervising Architect Mullet has prepared plans for adding an additional story on the Post Office Department building, which will be submitted to the Postmaster General for his approval upon his return to this city. Mr. Creswell, in his annual report, which is now being prepared, calls the attention of Congress to the crowded condition of the present building, and of the necessity of erecting an additional story thereon. By the story to be built, two hundred and forty rooms will be added. This matter has never been officially presented to Congress, but it has been the subject of much comment in the past few years. Postmaster General Randall having recommended that an additional story be erected on the building, while he was in charge of the Department.

[To the Associated Press.]

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Civil Service Examiners of the Treasury Department will have examinations for applicants for vacant clerkships on the 11th and 12th of October. Applications for permission to compete may be presented up to Oct. 1. From these applications selections will probably be made by the Board of the practicable number of the best qualified, in accordance with the rules.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Nothing has yet been settled concerning the time and method of auditing private claims growing out of the depredations of the Anglo-Rebel cruisers, but it is quite probable Congress will provide at its next session for their ascertainment, without waiting for the payment of the money to this Government by Great Britain.

BACK PAY.

The Fourth Auditor of the Treasury is now busily engaged in making preparations to pay navy employes the amount due them for the reduction of their wages under the Eight Hour law. About 45,000 persons will come in for allowance under the law of May 8 last.

THE JEWISH PERSECUTIONS IN ROUMANIA.

It appears from correspondence just published that American Minister Washburne, on the 9th of August, communicated to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs the expression of the desire of our Government that France take such action as will put an end to the persecution of Israelites in Roumania. M. DeRemusat replied, Aug. 23, that the French Consul General in several instances acted with the American Consul General in making the necessary representations to the Roumanian Government. "We have never neglected to make to the Consul at Bucharest observations urging justice and humanity and we have obtained assurance for the future which respond to our wishes. When the occasion presents itself, we shall insist that equal protection be accorded in Roumania to the residents of all creeds."

CANAL PURCHASE.

Hon. Philetus Sawyer, member of Congress from Wisconsin, and S. J. Stevens, attorney for the Green Bay & Mississippi Canal Company, were at the War Department to-day to consummate the purchase by the Government of the locks, canals, dams, and the franchises of that company in the work better known as the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers Improvement. The amount voted by Congress last winter for its purchase was to-day paid over to the company, and the property duly conveyed by deed to the United States. The entire work has this day been passed over to the United States Engineer Department, to carry on the enlargement and completion of this National highway from West to East.

The Petroleum Supply.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 24.—The movement toward shutting down wells, and the suspension of drilling, so as to decrease the production of petroleum, which was agitated some weeks ago, and proved unsuccessful, has been revived. Meetings are being held, resolutions are being passed, and organizations formed to this end, and it is thought it will be successful. The production has reached over 15,000 barrels per day, and is increasing. This excessive supply has caused prices to decline so low that production is unprofitable. To enhance the prices this movement is made. A large number of producing wells are already shut down.

FOREIGN.

France.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The Figaro says that D'Jemil Mehemd Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to France, died on a railway train while going from Paris to Limburgh, Austria.

Charles Sumner arrived here last night.

General Manteuffel commands the German troops now in France, and the French authorities have agreed that the evacuation of the Departments of Marne and Haute Marne shall commence on the 15th of October.

Mr. Washburn, Minister from the United States, and Admiral Alden, of the American navy, dined with Thiers to-day.

Count Von Arnim, the German Minister, will return to Paris on Thursday, after a brief absence in Germany. The Spener Gazette, of Berlin, positively denies that he has tendered his resignation of the Ambassadorship.

Thiers has now under consideration the recommendation of the Council General in regard to the proposed Constitutional reforms. He is also giving his attention to elaborate reports which he has received from French representatives abroad, as to the working of Constitutional Government in various foreign countries. On these materials he will base his proposals to the Assembly for the appointment of a Vice President of the Republic, the creation of an Upper Chamber, and a new Electoral law.

The Secretary of the Coal Mining Company in Pas de Calais denies that contracts have been made in France for the exportation of coal to England.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The weather throughout England is tempestuous. Some damage has been done to shipping on the coast.

The steamships Adriatic, City of London, City of Bristol, Corinthian, and Scandinavian have arrived out.

The advance in the price of coal has caused an increase in the expenses of running the Lancashire cotton mills to such an extent that it has been decided to reduce the number of hours of labor.

Switzerland.

GENEVA, Sept. 24.—The removal of the Catholic priest Mermillod here by the Swiss Government causes some excitement. His Bishop resists the right of the secular power to remove a clergyman, and maintains his allegiance to the Pope as superior to all human laws.

The West Indies.

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—While the police were engaged registering in their barracks the Chinese who are employed to clean the city, a fight occurred, during which one Chinaman was killed and a number were wounded. Origin of the difficulty unknown. The case is being investigated.

MARRIED.

McKOWN—ROBINSON—On the evening of Sept. 23, at the residence of Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, James B. McKown and Miss Maggie Robinson, by the Rev. Dr. Goodspeed, all of Chicago.

St. Louis and Marshall, Mo., papers please copy.

STREET—PATTERSON—In this city, on Sept. 24, at the Third Presbyterian Church, by Rev. A. E. Kittredge, George O. Street and Georgianna O., daughter of W. R. Patterson, Esq., all of Chicago.

DIED.

McWILLIAMS—In this city, Sept. 23, from the effects of a pistol shot, James F., son of James McWilliams, aged 17 years, 1 month, and 4 days.

Funeral will take place to-day, at 10 o'clock a. m., from 384 West Van Buren street. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MORGAN—At Blue Island, Cook Co., on Sept. 23, John R. Morgan, aged 29 years.

Funeral services at Graceland, Wednesday, Sept. 25. Carriages from 25 Michigan avenue at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

SAMMONS—At Antioch, Lake Co., Ill., Mrs. Sarah Sammons, aged 77 years and 10 months.

Friends are requested to meet the remains at the C. & N. W. R. R. depot at 1 p. m., Wednesday, 25th inst. Funeral service at Rose Hill.

OGG—Robert Ogg, aged 15.

Funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law on Dunning street at 2 p. m., 25th inst.

SHOTWELL—Departed this life Friday evening, Sept. 20, Mrs. Gabriella Jones Breckinridge Shotwell, wife of A. L. Shotwell, of Louisville, and mother of Mrs. R. M. Cannon, of this city.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Stated Conclave of St. Bernard Commandery No. 35 K. T. this (Wednesday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on the Order of K. T. By order of E. C. J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

BLISS & TORREY,
IMPORTERS
FANCY GOODS & DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
25 MARKET-ST.,
Offer to the trade a full line of Foreign and Domestic Goods at Low Prices.

REMOVAL.

Frank Douglas Mfg. Co.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
WOOD AND IRON-WORKING MACHINERY,
Removed from
No. 58 South Canal-st. to
Nos. 253 and 255 South Canal-st.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS,
Of DECKER BROS., New York, and other first-class manufacturers.
Store and Warehouse, 455 Wabash-av.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Agents for the State of Illinois.

FINANCIAL.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
BANKERS.
SOUTH SIDE—157 LaSalle-st.
WEST SIDE—Cor. Randolph and Halsted.
Receive Deposits; Discount Commercial Paper; issue Certificates of Deposit; furnish Letters of Credit and Commercial Credits; transact Commercial Banking in all its Branches.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate in the City or County in Sums of $5,000 and Upwards. HERBERT & QUICK, 81 Central Union Block.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 72 South Canal-st.

WANTED.

Agents Wanted.
Twenty-five agents, male and female, on salary or commission, at 46 South Halsted-st., city.

WANTED.
A part, or the whole of a building, with power sufficient to run machinery necessary to manufacture hardwood furniture. Parties having such premises for rent or sale please address F 24, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
Elegant residence on Ellis-av., second door south of Brook (Fortieth)-st., very conveniently arranged with all modern improvements, gas, water, furnace, and lot 50x150 to 20-foot alley. Fine lawn, splendid shade trees. Within two blocks of good public school, and some distance from steam or horse cars. The most desirable offer now on the market. Inquire on premises, or at office of
J. F. BONFIELD, 40 LaSalle-st.

HOTELS.

HOTEL.
CENTRAL EUROPEAN HOUSE, 41 and 43 Desplaines-st., near Washington. Rooms, $1 and $1.50. Meals to order. All first-class. Cut this out for reference. A. KIDDER, Proprietor.

SPORTING GOODS.

"Pigeons are now flying."
"GUNS." Single, $3 and upwards.
Biggs, Spencer & Co.
"GUNS." Double, $6 and upwards.
Biggs, Spencer & Co.
"GUNS." Breech Loaders, $31 and upwards.
Biggs, Spencer & Co.
"GUNS." Rifles, $12 and upwards.
Biggs, Spencer & Co.
"GUNS." Pistols, $1 and upwards.
Biggs, Spencer & Co.
"GUNS." Revolvers, $6 and upwards.
Biggs, Spencer & Co.,
335 Wabash-av.,
CHICAGO.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
Three-story stone front House of 14 rooms, all modern improvements; brick House; lot 31x150; furnace, range, &c. Immediate possession.
SNYDER & LEE,
14 Nixon Building, N. E. corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.
Store S. W. corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.,
NOW OCCUPIED BY THE
W. W. Strong Furniture Co.
INQUIRE ON PREMISES.
Also, ENTIRE STOCK FOR SALE at a sacrifice before removing to our NEW STORE,
266 WABASH-AV.,
About Oct. 1, 1872.

PROPOSALS.

Baltimore & Ohio RAILROAD.
Notice to Contractors.
ENGINEER'S OFFICE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R., BALTIMORE, Sept. 17, 1872.
Proposals will be received until 1st October at the Engineer's Office, Tiffin, Ohio, or Camden Station, Baltimore, for the graduation and masonry of the Ohio Division of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad from the Lake Erie Division of the B. & O. R. R., near Havana, to the crossing of the Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R., in Defiance, Ohio.
Profiles and specifications can be seen at the Engineer's office in Tiffin, Ohio.
Payments monthly, in cash, deducting one-eighth as security for completion.
The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
JAMES L. RANDOLPH,
Chief Engineer Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

STOVES.

DIAMOND & RUBY FURNACES.
JAMES A. LAWSON, Patentee.
For Heating Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Private Residences.
FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago. For sale by
FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
58 & 60 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

The Franklin Iron Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
HITCHCOCK & CARTER,
Have on hand, and are manufacturing, a large and varied assortment of Stoves and Stove Ware, which they offer to the trade at the lowest prices. Circulars and price lists sent on application.
Address THE FRANKLIN IRON CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FROM THE
U. S. MINT,
A consignment of
MEDALS
Beautiful in design and elegant in finish, made from the
Metal of the Court House Bell,
A most valuable memento of the CHICAGO FIRE.
EVERHART & CO., 471 Wabash-av.

NOTICE.
The contractors of masonry are requested to meet at Room 13, Exchange Building, at 4 p. m. Sept. 25. By order of M. W. CARTER, President.

Cancelling Stamps,
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

GENUINE CIDER VINEGAR,
Made by Chas. Munson, Cobden, Ill.; three years old, pure, clear, and of great strength; just the thing for first-class family use. Families and the trade supplied by F. NEWHALL & CO., 21 North Canal-st. Call for a sample, and you will be satisfied of its value.

ROONEY'S SMOKE CONSUMER
Will be attached in the boilers in some large establishments in Chicago, now building or completed. Saves cost, and saves in fuel. [illegible] COLE, 61 Market-st. [illegible]

SANITARY MATTERS.

Weekly Meeting of the Board of Health—216 Deaths Reported in Seven Days.

The Small-Pox Again Spreading, and Liable to Increase With the Approach of Cold Weather.

The regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon. President Hoard occupied the chair. Present, Drs. Rauch, Johnson, and Shlootsky.

Messrs. Nixon and Lawrence, of the Northwestern Distillery, and H. B. Miller, of the Blackhawk Distillery, appeared before the Board to seek permission to keep cattle at their distilleries. The rights of distillers have been somewhat restricted of late, as it is the aim of the Board to keep the branches of the River in a healthy condition. A decision was reserved until the next session.

WEEKLY MORTALITY REPORT.

The Sanitary Superintendent submitted his weekly report, the substance of which is published. The report shows the number of deaths to be 216, an increase of 8 over the previous week. The causes of death were as follows: Accidents, 4; apoplexy, 3; congestion of brain, 4; cholera infantum, 30; consumption, 15; convulsions, 20; croup, 4; diarrhea, 17; diptheria, 4; dysentery, 4; fever, 4; old age, 4; small-pox, 6; teething, 5; whooping cough, 3; meningitis, 5.

The ages of deceased were: Under 1 year, 70; between 1 and 2 years, 38; 2 years to 5, ... [illegible] Of these, 127 were males and 89 females.

The nativities were as follows: Bohemia, 4; Canada, 6; Chicago, 28; American, 27; Foreign, 86; Denmark, 1; England, 3; Germany, 30; Ireland, 15; Italy, 2; New Brunswick, 1; Norway, 5; Scotland, 1; Sweden, 4; Switzerland, 1; unknown, 2; Wales, 1.

The mortality by wards was: No deaths in First Ward, 2 in Second, 6 in Third, 2 in Fourth, 3 in Fifth, 22 in Sixth, 24 in Seventh, 17 in Eighth, 16 in Ninth, 7 in Tenth, 10 in Eleventh, 6 in Twelfth, 3 in Thirteenth, 9 in Fourteenth, 38 in Fifteenth, 12 in Sixteenth, 14 in Seventeenth, 3 in Eighteenth, 1 in Nineteenth, 8 in Twentieth; accidents, 4; County Hospital, 9; Foundling's Home, 5; Mercy Hospital, 3; Hospital for Women, 1; Saint Joseph Hospital, 1; Small-pox Hospital, 2.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A slight increase in the number of deaths over last week is noticeable, and also a marked difference in the causes of the same. The continued decrease in the temperature has greatly influenced the mortality in the city. Compared with last week there were 3 more deaths by accidents, 2 by apoplexy, 3 by bronchitis, 10 by convulsions, 5 by diarrhoea, 4 by remittent fever, 4 by inanition, 4 by meningitis, 2 by old age, 5 by small pox, 2 by tabes mesenterica, 4 by teething, and 3 by whooping cough. There were 2 less deaths by brain diseases, 24 less by cholera infantum, 6 by dysentery, and 3 by typhoid fever. The increase and decrease of deaths resulting from causes influenced by the temperature, is a marked feature in this week's mortality report. In no instance is this so marked as in the decrease of deaths by cholera infantum. In the increase of deaths by remittent fevers will be noted the same prevalence of miasmatic diseases which at present exists in all portions of the country. The effect of temperature is shown in the decrease of infantile mortality. Ward mortality shows an increase in the Second, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Twentieth Wards, and a decrease in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, and Nineteenth Wards, with no change in the Third and Eleventh Wards. As usual, the highest death rate was in the Seventh, then in the Fifteenth, Sixth, and Seventeenth, and the lowest in the Fourth, with a slight increase in the deaths in the public institutions. The continuance of the southerly winds, during the latter portion of the week, caused a decrease of mortality in the southern portions of the city, and an increase in the northern. The rain fall was much lighter, with a mean daily temperature of six degrees less.

SMALL POX.

Cases of small pox have been reported on Burnside, Clarinda, Fry, West Indiana, South Desplaines, Front, Laflin, South Jefferson, and North Carpenter streets. An increase in the number of infected houses is perceptible, and the increase is confined to the district north of Twelfth street on the west side of the river. In the other sections of the city a decrease in isolated cases has been noted, and an increase in the number of deaths by small pox, and in each case the disease was of the most malignant type. Every possible effort is being made to vaccinate. This disease will rapidly increase on the advent of cooler weather, unless the most strenuous efforts are made to suppress it. Vaccine matter has been obtained directly from the cow, also lymph, two removes, which will be distributed upon application.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the past week, 343 nuisances have been abated, and 17 quarters of beef condemned. Information having been received that cattle were being received and fed at a distillery located on the south Branch, immediately west of the Stock Yards, and that a grievous nuisance in the way of discharge of manure into the river resulted therefrom, a special inspection has been made, and the following facts brought to light. About 500 cattle have been received, and the number is to be increased to 800. It has been agreed that all manure, solid and fluid, shall be carried from the premises in wagons. No swill or manure is at present discharged into the river from the establishment. The premises are in good condition.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday.

THE PEOPLE AROUSED.

Call for a Mass Meeting to Consider the Causes of Crime.

The alarming increase of murder and other crimes in Chicago is awakening the most serious apprehensions of the whole community. We therefore earnestly invite all order-loving and law-abiding citizens to assemble in mass meeting on Thursday evening, Sept. 26, at 8 o'clock, at the Board of Trade Rooms, corner of Washington and Market streets, to consider the causes of this prevalence of crime, and propose the best means of preventing it, and supporting the proper officials in enforcing all existing laws.

C. G. Hammond,	J. V. Farwell,
B. B. Gookins,	W. W. Everts,
J. Edwards Fay,	Cyrus Bentley,
G. S. F. Savage,	George N. Boardman,
G. S. Paddock,	E. Goodman,
C. F. Tolman,	B. Moore,
T. M. Avery,	C. B. Goodyear,
O. F. Woodford,	B. F. Jacobs,
E. H. Whitney,	A. B. Van Doran,
Samuel C. Bartlett,	F. W. Fisk,
R. W. Thomas,	A. D. Stevens,
Philip Myers,	Thomas Wilce,
John Collins,	S. W. Shaw,
Robert Harris,	S. M. Osgood,
S. Heard,	S. A. Kean,
H. Z. Culver,	J. H. Pearson,
D. C. Nicol,	L. D. Boone,
D. R. Brearley,	J. A. Smith,
C. H. Fowler,	Simeon Farwell,
W. N. Mills,	S. M. Moore,
L. H. Reid,	Thomas Foster,
A. E. Bishop,	C. D. Helmer,
James F. Hyde,	Thos. Dent,
N. S. Davis,	J. W. Stearns,
Arthur Swazey,	Abbot E. Kittredge,
O. W. Potter,	T. D. Fitch,
M. C. Kelley,	J. K. Bartis,
R. R. Donnelly,	Walter Lull,
H. W. Hoagland,	George Gard, Jr.,
C. O. TenBroecke,	J. E. Roy,
J. O. Brayman,	J. C. Burroughs,
J. W. Tomlin,	C. R. Blackall,
Geo. Scoville,	Leroy Church,
J. F. Gillette,	E. P. Bills,
J. W. Hall,	Wm. E. Clark,
Wm. B. Thompson,	E. T. Blackmer,
T. W. Goodspeed,	Jas. L. Batchelder,
D. S. Munger,	O. L. Mann,
G. W. Northrup,	O. J. Dorr,
E. P. Goodwin,	Jas. M. Van Osdel,
L. B. Young,	M. S. Dean,
Wm. Ripley,	L. S. Major,
Geo. Gardner,	S. G. Lathrop,
H. N. Powers,	J. B. Tyler,
A. N. Shepard,	J. B. Chase,
E. P. Ward,	

And many others.

SPORTING MATTERS.

BASE BALL.

The recently reorganized Aetna base ball club are exceedingly anxious to meet the crack West Side Actives on the diamond field. They claim they have sent three challenges to Foley's nine, and each time have been put off by that noted third baseman, with the excuse that some of his best players were out of town. They think it about time for those absent members to return. A game between these very evenly-matched amateur nines would certainly attract the attention of the admirers of base ball in this city, especially so, now that there is little chance of any of the great professional clubs visiting Chicago this season. A series of three or five games, between the Aetnas and Actives, played at the Ball Park, or Green's Garden, would undoubtedly "pay."

WHO OWNS GOLDSMITH MAID?

From the Richmond (Ky.) Register.

Reports have it that Mr. Hudson Gill, of Garrard County, will immediately institute legal proceedings in the New York Courts for possession of the celebrated trotting mare Goldsmith Maid. Gill claims that she is his mare Jost, which was supposed to have been burned at the Nicholasville fire, some seven years ago. It is now said that the mare was stolen, and the livery stable in which she was placed fired to ... [illegible] ... Gill was, and how his trainer kissed the nose of his supposed lost favorite animal.

It is said now that Gill's trainer happened at one of the great trotting races between Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, and at once recognized the Maid as the mare which was thought to have been destroyed at the Nicholasville fire. Upon closer examination, he became thoroughly convinced that she was the identical mare. He thereupon communicated with Gill, told him that Goldsmith Maid was his lost Jost, and that he ought to take steps for her recovery. After some hesitation Gill determined to look into the matter, and for that purpose went to New York and saw Goldsmith Maid, and, we understand, recognized her as his former property, and determined to take steps for her recovery. It is also said that, in addition to her marked resemblance to the animal supposed to have been burned, in form, color, size, action, disposition, etc., she is the exact age that Gill's mare should be, and has the same pedigree.

It is a remarkable case, and, if prosecuted to the end, will doubtless prove a very tedious one.

Great Bargains.

We have just received a large invoice of French and German real guipure laces—some rare and new patterns,—and we offer them at the usual bargains, similar to our lace department. We have also to offer great bargains in waterproof cloaks, from $5 up. Good assortment of children's waterproof; the latest styles in fall and winter cloaks, and some rare novelties in millinery goods. The greatest bargains in Ottoman shawls ever offered in this city. Hotchkiss, Palmer & Co., No. 346 State street, near Twentieth street.

Have You Seen It?

Have you seen the most wonderful Sewing Machine of the age? The great Wilson Under-feed, the machine which received fourteen premiums at the late State Fair at Mansfield, notwithstanding the many sewing machines competing against it. This elegant sewing machine is on exhibition at the N. O. Fair, and attracts universal admiration for its superior finish and style, beautiful work, easy and quiet manner in which it stitches, braids, etc. Unfortunately there are no premiums offered this year at the N. O. Fair, consequently the Wilson cannot show its superiority over all other machines in carrying off all the premiums, as it has done before. No machine ever exhibited has met with such success in receiving premiums as the Wilson. It is the best sewing machine in the world, and the Sweeping Victories it has gained, the large sales that are daily made, and the increasing demand for it, are the best proofs that it has no equal. The magnificent sales-rooms of this company, corner of Superior and Bond streets, will be brilliantly illuminated every evening this week, to give every one an opportunity to examine the Wilson, and see the Palace of Sewing Machines.—Cleveland Daily Herald, Sept. 23.

Sales-room in this city at No. 356 West Madison-st.

International Insurance Company.

The attention of capitalists, owners or buildings, merchants, and others, is directed to the above sterling company, which has recently resumed business in this city. Its prompt settlement of its heavy losses in full after the great fire, would, of itself commend it to those who were fortunate enough to possess its policies; but to the public generally who desire good insurance, it may be said that it takes rank amongst the foremost solvent companies of the day, and as such we heartily wish it a full measure of success. Mr. Thomas W. Blayney continues the agency of the company at No. 180 LaSalle street, Bryan Block.

Heat and Irritation of the Scalp.

Burnett's Cocoaine gives immediate relief.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

New York, Sept. 24.—Money easy, opening at 7 per cent on call, and declining to 5 per cent. Most of the business was at 4@6. Sterling quiet and steady at 7¾@8 for long and 9@9¼ for sight. Gold opened firm at 114 but afterwards declined to 113¼, closing at 113@113⅛. Borrowing rates 1-16 to flat, and carrying 1@4 per cent, closing at 4. Clearings, $43,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $41,000. Governments quiet and firm. State bonds dull and unchanged. Stocks opened dull and slightly easier than last night. The continuance of the squeeze in Erie caused general dulness during the morning. Later there was improvement, and the market enlivened by a jump in Panama from 126½ to 140. It is being reported that the shorts were to be twisted, and that Panama and Pacific Mail are to be consolidated on a basis of 200 for the former and 100 for the latter, and that independent thereof there is to be a scrip dividend of 50 to 75 per cent on Panama, none of which rumors are yet authenticated. Erie active, and the pool unbroken. There were sales during the day at 54@56½ cash, and 51@55½ regular. The later dealings were at the lowest rates, causing a report that Daniel Drew has succeeded in selling some of his stock. About 15,000 shares were bought in under the rule for non-delivery at 53½ to 56½, a marked decline from yesterday. In the general market prices fell off ½@1 per cent in the morning, but recovered the decline in the afternoon on small business, closing very strong.

Sterling Exchange, 7½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	115½	Coupons, '67	113½
Coupons, '62	113½	Coupons, '68	113½
Coupons, '64	113½	10-40s	108½
Coupons, '65	113½	Currency 6s	112½
Coupons, '65 (new)	113½	New 5s	111

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93½	Old Virginias	44
Old Tennessees	72½	Old N. Carolinas	32
New Tennessees	72½	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	48		

STOCKS.

Canton	98	St. Paul, pfd	74½
W. U. Tel	80	Wabash	72
Quicksilver	45	Wabash pfd	72
Adams Express	93½	Fort Wayne	96
Wells Fargo	78	Terre Haute	30
American	78	Terre Haute pfd	60
United States Ex	76	Chicago & Alton	111
Pacific Mail	78½	C. & A. pfd	111
New York Central	96½	O. & M.	42½
Erie	54	C. C. & C.	88
Erie pfd	60	C., B. & Q.	134
Harlem	113	Lake Shore	94
Harlem pfd	113	Indiana Central	38
Michigan Central	114½	Illinois Central	132½
Pittsburgh	92	Un. Pacific stock	38½
Northwestern	71½	U. P. bonds	85
N. W. pfd	89	Cen. Pacific bonds	99½
Rock Island	111½	Del. Lack & W	103
New Jersey Central	100½	B., H. & Erie	6½
St. Paul	54½		

Watertown Live Stock Market.

Watertown, Mass., Sept. 24.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 2,589; supply large; prices ¼@½c per lb lower; least reduction on prime stock. Sales choice, $11.00@11.50; extra, $10.00@10.50; first quality, $7.00@9.00; second quality, $6.00@6.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 7,647. Mutton market dull generally, and prices fully ½c off. Sales wool sheep, 5@6c per lb; sheared sheep, 4@5c.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 24.—Cattle market bad; arrivals heavy; best, 6½@6¾c; stockers, 3 to 4c; prospects very dull.

Sheep—Market dull; arrivals fair; best, 5½ to 5¾c; medium, 4½ to 5c; common, 4 to 4½c; prospects slow.

Hogs—Market dull; arrivals heavy; Philadelphias, $5.30 to $5.40; Yorkers, $4.80 to $5.00. Prospects dull.

The Produce Markets.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24.—Breadstuffs—Flour firm, but not quotably higher. Wheat active and higher; Ohio and Indiana prime to choice red, $1.75@1.80; amber, $1.85@1.90. Rye—New, 74@75c. Corn active; yellow, 70c; mixed Western, 68@70c. Oats firm; new 45c.

Petroleum—Very unsettled; crude, 13c; refined, 23½c.

Whisky—95c.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Sept. 24.—Nothing doing worth quoting. Wheat neglected. Corn nominally 59@59½c. Oats, 35c for No. 2. Freights steady.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Sept. 24.—Breadstuffs—Flour dull and market favors buyers, but prices are unchanged. Wheat steady; choice white, $2.05; fair to prime, $1.80@2.00; good to prime red, $1.90@2.00; Western red, $1.80@1.75. Corn dull; mixed Western, 64@65c. Oats firm; Western mixed, 40c; white, 41@43c. Rye quiet.

Provisions—Very strong and buoyant, with mess pork at $15.00@15.25. Bulk meats firmer and higher; shoulders, 7¼c; sides, 10¼c; clear rib, 11@11½c. Bacon firm and higher, with an active jobbing demand; shoulders, 8¾c; sides, 11½c; clear rib, 11@12c; sugar-cured hams, 18½c. Lard 9@9½c.

Butter—Choice scarce and wanted at 20@23c.

Whisky—Firm at 95c.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Sept. 24.—Breadstuffs—Flour steady. Wheat—Spring steady; No. 2 spring, $1.36; fall, dull and heavy; No. 3, $1.60; No. 2, $1.65. Corn in good demand at full prices; some sales at an advance; No. 2 mixed, 40@41c. Oats less active and a shade lower; No. 2, 29@30c. Barley, best grades firm; Nebraska spring, 80c; Wisconsin, 80@85c. Rye steady; No. 2, 65c.

Whisky—Firm at 91c.

Provisions—Pork firm at $14.00. Bacon firm and unchanged. Lard steady; summer, 8½@8¾c.

Hogs—Firm at $4.50@4.75.

Cattle—$3.40@6.25.

OSWEGO.

Oswego, Sept. 24.—Breadstuffs—Wheat dull; old No. 1 Milwaukee spring, $1.54. Corn quiet at 60c. Barley inactive.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Sept. 24.—Cotton—Dull; a shade lower; low middling 16¾c.

Breadstuffs—Flour, higher; superfine, $5.50@6.00; family, $7.00@7.50.

Provisions—Firm and higher; mess pork, $14.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 11½c; clear sides, 13c; sugar-cured hams, 17c.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Sept. 24.—Cotton—In fair demand, but lower; middling 17¼@17½c.

Breadstuffs—Flour in fair demand and higher; XX spring, $6.75@7.25. Cornmeal dull and unchanged. Corn dull; holders anxious to sell; 57@60c. Oats scarce and firm at 40@41c.

Hay—Dull and unchanged.

Bran—Firm at $20.00.

Provisions—Bacon active and higher; shoulders 8@9c; clear sides 12@13c.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Sept. 24.—Breadstuffs—Corn firmer; white, 63c; yellow 62@65c. Bran scarce and firmer at $1.05.

Hay—Easier at $24.00@26.00.

Provisions—Pork firmer at $14.75@15.00. Bacon quiet, stock held at 8½, 12, 13½@13¾c. Hams, sugar cured, 18½@19c. Others unchanged.

Sterling—22; sight, ¾ discount.

Gold—113½.

Cotton—More doing; sales 3,200 bales; good ordinary, 17½c; low middling, 17¾; middling, 18½c; receipts, 4,954 bales; stock, 31,363 bales.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Sept. 24.—Tobacco—Sales, 24 hhds at $6.40@8.75 for lugs; $8.50@13.00 for low to medium leaf; $13.75@16.00 for fine leaf.

Provisions—In fair demand and firm. Pork, $13.75. Bacon firmer—shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 11½c; clear sides, 13c, packed; bulk shoulders, 7c; no clear ribs or clear sides here. Sugar-cured hams higher at 18c; fancy, 19c. Lard in tcs firm at 9½c.

Whisky—Firm at 90c.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Sept. 24.—Breadstuffs—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.26; No. 2, $1.17½. Corn firm; No. 2 39½c. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 1 ... [illegible] Barley steady; No. 2 70c.

Freights—To Buffalo, 16c; Oswego, 18.

Receipts—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 126,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Sept. 24.—Breadstuffs—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat, holding steady. Corn, high mixed, 48c; low mixed, 45c. Oats, 38c. Rye, 70c. Barley, 75c.

Petroleum—Refined, in active demand; 21½c for car lots; 22@23c for trade lots.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Sept. 24.—Breadstuffs—Wheat dull, and ½c lower; extra $1.68½; No. 1, $1.62½; amber, $1.52½. Corn dull, lower; 48@49c. Oats dull, lower; 33½c.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Sept. 24.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand but lower; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.66@1.68; extra white Michigan, $1.69½; No. 1 do, $1.60; amber Michigan, $1.47. Corn dull, shade lower; high mixed, 44½c; low mixed, 44c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

Freights—Firm; to Buffalo, 7½@8c; Oswego and Kingston, 14½@15c.

Receipts—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 2,500 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Sept. 24.—Breadstuffs—Flour in fair demand but lower at $7.50@7.65. Wheat in good demand at full unchanged prices. Corn quiet and weaker. Rye and oats steady and unchanged.

Provisions—Pork firm at $13.75. Lard steady; sales summer at 8½c; steam, held at 9½c. Bulk meats in good demand; shoulders, 6½c; sides, 11c; clear rib, 10½c; clear sides, 11½c, a cent generally held higher, and offerings light. Bacon in good demand; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 11½c; clear sides wanted at 13½c, and held at 13c, with sales of sugar cured hams at 18@19c.

Hogs—Steady at $4.40@4.75.

Whisky—Steady at 90c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED..........Sept. 24.

Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 72 pkgs fish and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 85 pkgs fish and sundries.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, 1,212 brs railroad iron, 22 tons pig iron, and sundries.
Prop City of New York, Cleveland, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 622 pkgs fish and sundries.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 3,000 brls salt, 740 brs railroad iron.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, 926 brs railroad iron, 4,650 brls salt, and sundries.
Prop Peerless, Duluth, 50 hides and sundries.
Prop Peerless, Marquette, 683 tons iron ore, 87 tons pig iron.
Prop Toledo, Buffalo, 1,010 brs railroad iron and sundries.
Schr Buena Vista, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr J. Kedderouse, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Schr James G. Harrison, Erie, 524 tons coal.
Schr Stella, Benton Haven, 45 m ft lumber.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Menominee, 230 m ft lumber, 200 m lath.
Schr Whirlwind, Ludington, 120 m ft lumber.
Schr Jennie Mullin, Oconto, 250 tons coal.
Scow Lizzie Gray, Ludwig's Pier, 60 m ft lumber.
Scow Appleton, Davis' Pier, 80 m ft lumber.
Scow T. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 50 m ft lumber.
Scow Ocean Mary, Saugatuck, 70 cords wood.
Scow D. G. Wright, Ludington, 115 m ft lumber.
Bark Cleveland, Menominee, 180 m ft lumber, 21 m lath, 15 m pickets.
Bark Hans Crocker, Oconto, 370 m ft lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr S. F. Gale, Cedar River, 137 m ft lumber.
Schr Wm. Home, Clayton, 310 tons coal.
Schr Amaranth, Cleveland, 500 tons coal.
Schr Spray, White Lake, 35 cds wood.
Schr Truman Moss, Menominee, 310 m lumber, 13 m lath.
Schr Rosa Belle, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr R. Simmons, Manistee, 200 m lath.
Schr G. J. Whitney, Vermillion, Ohio, 800 tons stone.
Schr Gazelle, Manistee, 90 m lumber.
Schr Collingwood, Sheboygan, 250 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 174 hides, 23 bdls pelts, 25 m staves, 56 bxs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 12 tubs butter.
Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 120 bags seeds, and sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, 1,530 bars railroad iron, 60 tons pig iron, 142 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Bark George Thurston, Goderich, 3,332 brls salt.
Bark Naiad, Oconto, 300 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Bark Alice Richards, Buffalo, 3,388 brls salt.
Brig Commerce, Menominee, 275 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Hattie Wells, Buffalo, 530 tons coal.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Schr St. Paul, Muskegon, 180 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr C. Hibbard, Centreville, 135 m lumber.
Schr Peoria, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr Hamlet, Oconto, 131 m lumber, 39 m lath.
Schr Speed, Ludington, 100 m lumber, 18 m lath.
Schr New Dominion, Collin's Inlet, 180,382 ft lumber, 8,000 ft lath.
Schr Pilot, Green Bay, 1,500,000 shingles.
Schr Lavinda, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Atlanta, Menominee, 150 m lumber, 150 m lath.
Schr G. D. Dousman, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Schr M. Thompson, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Queen of the West, Menominee, 180 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr W. H. Wetland, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Scoville, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 43 m lath.
Schr Banner, Grand Haven, 40 cds bark, 56 cds wood.
Schr Ella Ellenwood, White Lake, 175 m lumber.
Schr Blackhawk, Willsberg, 180 m lumber.
Schr Arcturus, Oconto, 260 m lumber.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, 413 pkgs fish and sundries.
Schr Ferguson, Oconto, 260 m lumber.
Schr Antares, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Sturgeon Bay, 180 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Geo. L. Seaver, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr J. W. Brown, Pensaukee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Driver, Ludington, 125 m lumber.
Schr Joe Vilas, Green Bay, 170 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Scow Christie, Milwaukee, 215 tons iron ore.
Barge W. H. Drake, Menominee, 275 m lumber.

CLEARED..........Sept. 24.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 50 brls beef, 20 brls pork and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop City of New York, Port Huron, 200 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop City of Madison, Duluth, 8,187 bu oats, 50 brls flour, 60 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr W. O. Brown, Buffalo, 19,400 bu corn.
Schr M. F. Merrick, Kingston, 19,000 bu wheat.
Schr Kingfisher, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn.
Schr Libbie Nau, Buffalo, 15,500 bu corn.
Schr Alice, Buffalo, 19,497 bu corn.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Bark Alice Richards, Buffalo, 19,500 bu corn.
Schr Francis Berriman, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn.
Schr Phenix, East Saginaw, 11,174 bu corn.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 11,557 bu wheat, 3,322 bu barley, 400 brls flour.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Detroit, Sept. 24.—Passed Up—Propellers Fisk, Milwaukee, Alaska, Lake Michigan, and Mohawk; bark A. P. Nichols; schooners H. C. Winslow, Alice Norris, Philip Scoville, Lake Forest, Corsica, Levi Grant, Tailor, Harvest Home, Marion Egan, St. Andrews, John Mott, Owasco, Mary Pierce, Knight Templar, Guiding Star, Queen of the North, Prince Alfred, Wm. Ogden, Crosthwaite, John Weber, and A. Ford.

Passed Down—Propellers Tweed, Atlantic, Nashua, St. Albans, and City of Concord.

Wind—South.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Detroit, Sept. 24.—Passed Up—Prop Winslow; barks Watson, Favorite, Northwest; schrs Nebob, Kate Kelly, Grace Murray, E. R. Turner, Zach Chandler, Alvira Cobb, Hattie Howard, Brightie, Metropolis.

Passed Down—Props Java, Mayflower, St. Paul.

Wind—Southeast.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LaSalle, Ill., Sept. 24.—River—Arrived—Prop Whale and her barge Friendship, from Henry, with corn for Chicago. Departed—Stmr Shoo Fly, light, for Chillicothe.

Canal—Passed in—Prop Whale and her barge Friendship, both with corn for Chicago. Passed Out—Steam-tug Gun, from Chicago, for LaSalle; J. D. Leonard, light. Eight feet 8 inches of water on the mitersill of lock 15.

From Marquette.

A correspondent writing from this point under date of Sept. 21 says: "A Northeaster on the 18th, commencing about 2 p. m., and continuing during the day, did considerable damage at this port. The schooners A. H. Moss and E. C. Roberts, at the Rolling Mill docks, parted their lines, and were scuttled to keep them from pounding. They are now lying in six or seven feet of water. The rudders of both are out. The damage to the Rolling Mill dock is considerable, and much more to the dock and bulkheads belonging to A. R. Harlow. These docks are not protected by the breakwater. The contractors on the Government breakwater lost about $1,000 by the sea washing off their track and stone, ready for filling. The schooners G. W. Holt and Riverside sailed, on the 17th, with cargoes of ore. The Holt managed to return to this port, but was pretty badly used. The Riverside may have reached Grand Island. The storms continued about 14 hours, and the sea ran quite as high as it ever reaches at this port."

Lake Matters in Brief.

Disasters Elsewhere.—The low stage of water for the past few days has been complained of throughout the whole chain of lakes, and delays in consequence have been prevalent. At the outlet of the Welland Canal several loaded vessels grounded and narrowly escaped getting ashore. Of these mention is made of the bark Pride of America and the schooner Delos DeWolf. The schooner Dan Newhall went ashore at White Lake, but it is thought will be got off. The crew were saved.

The Ivanhoe Goes Through the Portage Canal.—The Houghton Gazette records an event in the history of that town, and of Lake Superior, in the fact that the steamer Ivanhoe left Portage Lake for Ontonagon, by way of the ship canal, on the 12th, with a number of passengers and a considerable amount of freight. The distance from Houghton to Ontonagon by way of the canal is a trifle over forty miles, while the old route around Keweenaw Point necessitates running 140 miles to reach that point.

New Vessel.—The new schooner Francis Berriman, from Erie, and built at Tonawanda by Parsons & Humble, has arrived here. Her gain carrying capacity is 45,000 bushels of corn. She left here last night for Buffalo with the above amount. Her dimensions are: Length of keel, 131 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; measurement, 589 tons. She was built at a cost of $38,000. She is owned by Messrs. Gober & Berriman, of Erie.

Death of Shipherd.—A telegram from Marquette to the Agency, on Sunday morning, announces the death of Mr. Edward Brigham, first engineer of the steamer St. Paul. He was found dead in his berth at that port, the result, as is supposed, of heart disease. He resided on Palmer street, in this city, where he leaves a family to mourn his decease.—Ibid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sour Stomach.

If the food taken into the stomach is not digested it decomposes. In the latter case a pungent gas is developed which causes sour eructations, or else the stomach itself secretes an acid, which rising upward at intervals stings the gullet sharply. These extremely disagreeable sensations are attributable to impaired digestion. To get rid of them, or prevent their recurrence, it is only necessary to tone and regulate the digestive organs with Hostetter's Bitters. It will not answer to postpone the great corrective with the idea that the unpleasant symptoms will disappear of themselves. So far from that being the case, they are not invariably culminate, if neglected, in chronic dyspepsia, with its concomitants of gnawing in the stomach, dizziness, perverted vision, headache, and sleeplessness. It is true that all these disagreeables may be obviated by a course of the Bitters, but how much wiser to anticipate their arrival with one or two doses of that sure preventive of indigestion and derangement of the alimentary organs.

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS,

WINDOW SHADES,

Etc. Having bought my fall stock, and also the entire well-selected stock of F. E. Rigby,

Before the Advance in Prices,

I am prepared to offer a complete line, and at low prices.

ALEX. DRAKE,
171 West Madison-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. J. B. WALKER,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
(Established in Chicago A. D. 1861),
Attends exclusively to the treatment of diseases and deformities of the EYE and EAR.
Office, No. 200 West Madison-st.

DR. J. W. WICKER,
Magnetic and Eclectic Physician, treats the sick with magnetic touch and the use of magnetized remedies. A specialty made of chronic diseases. 133 West Madison-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WORLD'S FAIR!

Chicago 4 Days Only!

Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 7, and Not Before That Time!

P. T. Barnum's
Great Travelling
Museum, Menagerie,
Caravan, Hippodrome, Polytechnic Institute & International Zoological Garden,
With free admission to
DAN CASTELLO'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS.
Seven Superior Exhibitions!
In Six Separate Colossal Tents!
Ten Times Larger than Any Other Show Ever Seen on Earth!

Will exhibit in Chicago MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct 7, 8, 9 and 10, on STATE-ST., extending from Twenty-second nearly THREE FULL SQUARES, the only grounds in Chicago large enough for this Colossal Exposition.

Three entertainments each day—morning, afternoon and evening.

Doors open at 10 a. m. and 1 and 6½ p. m. Hippodrome performances commence at 11 a. m. and 2 and 8 p. m.

Admission to the Seven Colossal Shows only 50 cts. Children under 9 years, half price.

The entire Pavilions are brilliantly illuminated in the evening by 500 gas jets.

Excursion trains will run on all the railroads for a distance of 75 miles to bring in the multitude.

Will also exhibit at La Crosse, Wis., Saturday, Sept 21; Madison, 23; Rockford, 24; Elgin, 25; Janesville, 26; Fond du Lac, 27; Green Bay, 28; Neenah, Monday, 30th.

Oshkosh, Oct 1; Watertown, 2; Milwaukee, 3 and 4; Racine Saturday, 5th.

Aurora, Ill., Friday, Oct 11; Ottawa, 12; Joliet, 14; Kankakee, 15; Champaign, 16; Danville, 17; Lafayette, Ind., 18; Logansport, 19; Fort Wayne, Monday, Oct 21.

The Great Shows!
Every Afternoon and Night,
AND ALL THIS WEEK.

Cor. State and Twenty-second-sts.
(GREAT PACIFIC)
Museum, Menagerie,
CARAVAN, AND CIRCUS.

GLOBE THEATRE.
WOOD & SIBB.......Lessees and Managers.
FAMILY MATINEE
TO-DAY at 2 o'clock.
A DOUBLE BILL
This Afternoon and Evening.
A NEW OLIO COMPANY.

The brilliant transformation dancer, MLLE CERITO. The artistic character vocalist, Miss PATTI ROSA. The renowned character artists and dancers, DICK CARROLL AND HIS BOYS. The celebrated gymnasts and acrobats, THE VICTORELLIS. The charming songstress and actress, Miss ROSA LEE. The graceful and dashing solo danseuse, MLLE. LEONTINE. The talented character artists, Miss MINNIE RAINFORTH and WILL C. BURTON. Brilliant success of the great London comique, J. H. MILBURN. MISS SALLIE MASON, HARRY G. RICHMOND, HARRY GUION, J. COLLINS, FRANK H. NELSON. COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE, led by the accomplished star premiere Miss SETTIE KEMMELSBERG, with Miss SOPHIE KEMMELSBERG in the Grand Ballets. First week of the new SONG AND DANCE BALLET. The performance will conclude with the new musical burlesque entitled BLUE BEARD.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between State and Dearborn-sts.
ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S
MINSTRELS
AND BURLESQUE COMPANY,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
Monday Evening, Sept. 23.

OUR COMPANY:

F. CAMPBELL,	C. BENEDICT,
J. H. BURRIDGE,	MERRILL GREEN,
E. M. KAYNE,	C. BURGEMAN,
J. A. LANG,	F. PAULKE,
C. POSTELLE,	H. HANSON,
J. MARTIN,	S. GRILBERGER,
C. ROACH,	E. WAGNER,
M. BRISTON,	G. S. NORRIS,
S. MYERS,	B. MILTON,
WM. ARLINGTON,	BEN COTTON,
J. R. KEMBLE,	C. RICHARDS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
SALE OF SEATS
FOR THE
Opening Night,
Of the Course, when the distinguished English novelist and celebrated lecturer,
EDMUND YATES,

Will appear for the first time in America, will begin for the SOUTH SIDE, at the Manager's Office, 163 Wabash-av., THURSDAY MORNING. For the WEST SIDE, at West Side Library, 129 West Madison-st., and Horton's Library, 637 West Lake-st., FRIDAY MORNING.

Admission, $1.00; Reserved Seats, $1.25.

☞ THE MANAGERS would announce that having limited the sale of Course Tickets, they are enabled to provide those desiring tickets for a single night with choice seats, which can be obtained by applying early on the days announced for the sale.
CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF
SARATOGA!
SATURDAY, LAST MATINEE OF
SARATOGA!
SECURE YOUR SEATS.
Next week THE ROGUE'S MARCH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Unequivocal success of
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
And Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM. Wednesday Matinee—HONEYMOON. Wednesday Evening—BUNCH BACK. Thursday—LADY AUDLEY. Friday—MARY STUART.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.
FOR POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY,
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM AND COLOSSAL SUCCESS OF
HARRY ALLEN, the Union Spy,
With his great MILITARY, MUSICAL, SENSATIONAL, SPECTACULAR, and PICTURESQUE EFFECTS.
Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays.

WINTER EVENINGS' ENTERTAINMENT.

For Parties, Sociables, Balls, Stage and Parlor Theatricals (with directions), Entertainments, Dancing, Weddings, see our Chicago Society Bazar, a new journal of Fashion, Society and Amusements. Ten cents a copy. Ask your news agent for it. Committees of clubs, entertainments, etc., please address EDITOR SOCIETY BAZAR, 155 Fifth-av., Chicago.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
WEST SIDE—55 Ada-st.
Will open Saturday, Sept 28.
SOUTH SIDE—1010 Indiana-av.
Notice of opening hereafter.

CLOTHES WRINGERS.

Carpet Cleaning.
Carpets Dusted, Laid, and Renovated. 1067 Indiana-av., corner of Twenty-third-st.
BARKER.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
STOCK OF A CIGAR & TOBACCO STORE,
AND FIXTURES,
AT AUCTION.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 183 Twenty-second-st., we shall sell the entire stock of the old and elegantly fitted up Cigar and Tobacco store, doing a first-class business in Imported and Domestic Cigars and Tobacco, together with the Show Cases, Indian Figure, Counter, &c. The fixtures, costing upward of $1,200, and the stock, valued at $800, will be sold in one lot.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Special Sale
OF
Custom Made New Carriages,
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock, at our Sales Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st., between Madison and Washington.
We shall sell for account of manufacturers, a fine lot of entirely new work, such as Rockaways, two and three springs, trimmed in blue and brown cloth.
New Phaetons, two and three springs, full leather, trimmed in blue and brown cloth and leather.
Top buggies, various styles; box, trimmed with blue and brown cloth and leather.
Open buggies, of various styles.
Buggy harness of Eastern make.
The above stock is all excellent work, warranted in every particular.
Sale peremptory.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,
Ready-Made Clothing, Woollens, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 26, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.
800 CASES
BOOTS & SHOES
At Auction by Catalogue,
On Wednesday, Sept 25, at 9 1-2 a m.
This will be the most ATTRACTIVE SALE we have offered this season, and will comprise a Full Line of all Grades of Goods for Fall Wear.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,
On Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock, prompt
3 Stores, with Dwellings,
Nos. 307, 307½ and 309 on North Wells-st, corner Oak, with 4½ years' lease of ground.
Particulars at the sale.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Lake Front Frame Store
AT AUCTION,
Thursday, Sept. 26, at 10 a. m.
This store is 50x170 feet, and is the one that was occupied by Geo. P. Gore & Co., corner Randolph-st and Michigan-av.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
Large and Attractive Sale
OF
DRY GOODS,
At auction on WEDNESDAY morning, Sept. 25, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
NOS. 85 AND 87 MARKET-ST.
Large line Piece Goods; large line Linen Damasks; large line Damask Cloths and Napkins; large line Linen Huckaback; large line Linen Towels; large line Wool Shirts and Drawers, Wool Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc.; full line Blankets, all makes and quality.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Great and Positive Sale
AT AUCTION.
Of over 600 cases
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Balmorals, Gaiters, and Slippers,
THURSDAY morning, Sept 26, at 9½ o'clock.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
85 and 87 Market-st.

Genteel Furniture
AT AUCTION.
We shall sell,
On Thursday Morning, Sept. 26, at 10 O'Clock,
The entire Household Furniture of house
No. 1439 Indiana-av., at Auction.
Elegant Rosewood Parlor Set; Library, Chamber, and Dining-room Sets; Velvet Body, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, and Kitchen Furniture.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.,
Auctioneers.
REMOVAL.
On and after Oct. 1, 1872, we will occupy the store No. 63 South Canal-st. with a full assortment of all kinds of goods.
HARRISON & CO.

SPECIAL DRY GOODS SALE.
Preparatory to our removal, we offer special attraction in
DRY GOODS
This morning at half past 9 o'clock. Large line Lace Curtains, Curtain Nets, Lace Shawls, Swiss, Check Aprons, Children's Hoods, Drawers, Dolls, Tucked Skirts, &c., &c.
HARRISON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

TRUSSES, &c.

The only Truss that will cure Rupture. Cure guaranteed in cases susceptible. DR. MARSH in attendance personally at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & BOWLES, 360 Wabash av.

NEWSPAPER.

THE CHICAGO
DAILY AND WEEKLY UNION.

Published by the German Printing and Publishing Company, East Randolph-st., near Market, Chicago. Of eighteen years standing, and the oldest one, published in this language in the Northwest, except one, hereby calls the attention of Chicago merchants and business men to its value as an advertising medium.

The DAILY UNION is a prosperous morning paper, which has a large and established circulation in German families and among business men.

The circulation of the WEEKLY UNION throughout the Northwestern States is equal to that of any other German weekly in the Western States, especially in the enterprising and growing villages tributary to this city.

J. FEINIGER, Advertising Agent. HERMANN LIEB, Manager.

MILLINERY.

OPENING.

MILLINERY.

Mrs. WARD having returned from New York with a full and complete Stock of Fall Millinery Goods, extends a cordial invitation to friends and patrons to her full opening on THURSDAY, the 26th, at her Millinery Parlors,

No. 344 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1-3 YOUR LIFE
IS SPENT IN BED.
You get the most comfort by using the CHICAGO IMPROVED
Woven Wire Mattress.
WHITTLESEY & PETERS,
[illegible] West Madison-st.

Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles for all parties wishing to use them. The line of samples of the Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 153 Washington-st. Orders should be handed in early to secure the vessels of 1872, as I have experienced men to lay them. Prices largely reduced by direct importation.
F. A. DOOLITTLE.

Office of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company,

28 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO, Sept. 2, 1872.
A meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 28 West Randolph-st., in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, Oct. 17, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., to consider and vote upon a contract between said company and the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railway Company. By order of the Board.
J. S. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

Clothes Wringers.

The best in the market, for only $6 and $7. Wringers of all kinds REPAIRED and WARRANTED. Single Rolls, $1; Two rolls, $1.50. At
H. S. THAYER'S,
32 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

FINE
WATCHES

Mr. Giles has just returned from the
Geneva Factories
With a very large assortment of fine RAILROAD TIME KEEPERS, SPORTING WATCHES, and LADIES' GENEVA WATCHES, at greatly
Reduced Prices.
GILES, BRO. & CO.,
384 Wabash-av.,
334 West Madison-st.

A very large variety of Cameos, Coral, Onyx and Gold Jewelry, of latest Parisian pattern, imported direct, and mounted to order.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

Closing-Out Sale
OF
CHINA,
GLASS,
CROCKERY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c.,
AT A
GREAT REDUCTION.

In order to save the breakage and expense attending the removal of our goods to our new store, No. 105 STATE-ST., we offer our present stock of TABLE WARES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

E. C. LAWRENCE & CO.
487 Wabash-av.

CHROMOS.

REMINISCENCES
OF AN OLD MAN,
After A. B. DURAND, N. A.
A Magnificent New Chromo,
BY L. PRANG & CO.

Mr. Durand is the oldest of our American artists, and one of the most poetical, withal. This latter quality is shown to a remarkable degree in the picture under consideration, which is one of his earlier productions. A grove of trees on the left, a stream gliding through it, a cow-pasture, a farm house on the right, the village with its church spire, and finally, a range of blue hills in the distance. These are the materials out of which the great master-hand of the artist unfolds the whole drama of life. Children are playing on the meadows, the boys with ball and bat, the girls swinging in the trees, lovers are wooing in the shady grove, the farmers are busy reaping and garnering their harvest, and under the shadow of a mighty oak sits an old man with silvery locks, contemplating the spectacle before him, which is well fitted, indeed, to call up the reminiscences of a life time.

Size, 22x31½ (the largest so far published by us).

Price per Copy, $25.

Besides the above, we have now ready or in preparation:

GAMEPIECE, NO. 1, } Companions,
GAMEPIECE, NO. 2, } After Geo. N. Cass
Size, 18x24. Price, $7.50 each.
MEDITATING MISCHIEF, } Companions,
OUR PET POLLY. } After Phil. Hoyoll
Size, 10x12. Price, $5.00 each.
BOQUET OF LILACS.
After M. De Longpre. Size, 21x29. Price, $5.00 each.
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

Illustrated Catalogues of
Prang's American Chromos,
containing wood cuts of all our late publications, can be had gratis, by sending postage-stamp to
L. PRANG & CO., Boston, Mass.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE
Established in 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Scotia	Sept. 25	Algeria	Sept. 2
Java	Oct. 2	Parthia	Oct. 3
China	Oct. 9	Calabria	Oct. 12

And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130 gold.
Return tickets on favorable terms. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.
Steerage Passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships,
Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DRAKE, 21 Billiter-st., London; DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. J. STRONG, 12 West Madison-st., Chicago.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

I have removed my store to 42 SOUTH CANAL-ST., where I shall be happy to see all my old customers and many new ones. Shall keep constantly in store a full stock of Leather and Rubber Belting, and Rubber Goods of all kinds.

E. B. PRESTON,
Sole Agent for Hoyt's Pure Oak Short Lap Leather Belting.

REMOVAL.

SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO.
Hats, Caps and Furs,
REMOVED TO
220 & 222 MADISON,
CORNER FRANKLIN-ST.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Large Manufacturing Establishment in Chicago, Ill., known as the
"CHICAGO WATER & GAS PIPE CO."

Proposals will be received by the undersigned for the entire property, covering 10 years' lease of ground 185 feet on West Washington-st. by 120 feet on Clinton-st. and 17 years' lease of 42 feet on Clinton-st. adjoining; a substantial three-story and basement brick building, 141x100 feet, with all the machinery, tools, patterns, and appurtenances of a Cast-Iron Water and Gas Pipe Foundry, of 40 tons capacity per day; a Foundry for miscellaneous work, of 10 tons capacity per day; Machine Shop, Blacksmith Shop, and an Extensive Brass Shop.

The property occupies the corner of Washington and Clinton-sts., the very heart of the city, the prospective growth and demand of which are greater than at any time in its history. An opportunity rarely presented for investment and permanent business is offered in this property. The ownership is among numerous stockholders, who have formally decided to sell.

A. G. CLARK, Managing Director,
90 West Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.
A PRIME INVESTMENT
AT A
Low Price.
THE CHICAGO
AND
CANADA SOUTHERN
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years
7 PER CENT GOLD BONDS,
Interest Payable April and October, at Union Trust Company, at
90 and Accrued Interest.

This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from Buffalo to Chicago, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jno. M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either in the Chicago & Northwestern or the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; George Opdyke of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by January 1, and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and ties for one-half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers,
27 Pine-st.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
Bankers, 10 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR
Printing Paper

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 21, 1872.

Pursuant to law, I hereby invite proposals for furnishing for the use of the State of Illinois, Two Thousand reams of printing paper, 28x38, weighing at least 45 lbs per ream, and equal in every respect to samples to be obtained of the Secretary of State. Said proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of November, 1872, and will be opened at 2 o'clock p. m. on the same day.

Each proposal must be addressed to the Secretary of State, and marked on the back of envelope "Proposals for Printing Paper," and one sheet of the paper as a sample to be furnished with each bid. All of said paper must be delivered to the Secretary of State, at the State House in Springfield, Illinois,—600 reams to be delivered on or before Dec. 15, 1872, 500 reams on or before Jan. 15, 1873, and 1,000 reams on or before Feb. 15, 1873.

The person or persons to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give bond to the Governor in the penalty of $20,000, conditioned that he will faithfully furnish and deliver the said paper in kind, quality and quantity, at the times, place, and upon the terms named in the contract in pursuance of law; and also, that he or they will furnish any additional amount of paper that may be required for the use of the State, upon the same terms, and of like quality, whenever required to do so by the Secretary of State.

EDWARD RUMMEL,
Secretary of State.

PROPOSALS
For the Construction of the Foundation of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 27th day of September, 1872, at noon, by the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the delivery of all material and all the work, construction and finish complete, of the foundation and walls to grade, of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Room, on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans, specifications, and details to be seen in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, architects, No. 14 South Clark-st.

Bidders will make their proposals upon the basis of taking the ground in its present condition, and will be required to remove all debris, and make all required excavations for the work, and to have the work completed and covered so as fully to protect the same from frost on or before the first day of December, 1872.

All proposals must be filed with the County Clerk, addressed to the "Building Committee," and accompanied with a copy of this notice, and a penal bond, with security to be approved by the Committee, in the sum of one thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond to the effect in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, as security for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for the foundation of the Jail and Criminal Court Room."

S. ASHTON,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
C. WAHL,
JOSEPH HARRIS,
J. H. PAHLMAN,

Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.
Sept. 17, 1872.
☞ All daily papers published in the city please insert until Sept. 27, 1872.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Humboldt
BUILDING SOCIETY,
Office, 148 LaSalle-st.
Capital Stock, $300 000

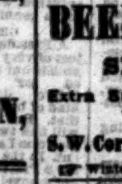
Members secure by a small monthly payment the deed of a lot near Humboldt Park, supplied with pure Artesian well water, free of water tax. Communication with the center of the city over two railroads, with convenient depots. Assistance furnished with which to build. Monthly payment, per share, $20. Members share equally in the profits. Liberal premiums to those building good houses.

F. HATHEWAY, President.
G. D. BEEBE, Secretary.

ANDREW BROWN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BEEF, PORK, LARD,
SMOKED BEEF,
Extra Sugar-Cured Hams, Tongues, Tripe, and Pigs' Feet,
S. W. Cor. 18th and Grove-sts., Chicago.
☞ Winter-cured Hams constantly on hand.

EMPIRE WAREHOUSE.
U. S. Bonded and Free Storage.
We have ample facilities for handling all kinds of goods on dock or in warehouse at the usual rates.
WADSWORTH, DICKINSON & CO.,
Produce, Grain, and Commission,
199 to 213 Market-st., between Quincy and Jackson, Chicago.
Dock of Montreal and Chicago steamers.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
92 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,
[illegible] South Desplaines-st.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Document
OF THE CAMPAIGN.
"CONDENSED ARGUMENTS
FOR GREELEY;"
OR,
"Grant's Public Record."

Being a condensed exposé of the most notorious of the misdoings of the present administration; also reasons why Greeley should be President.

ALSO—The following documents, issued by The Chicago Tribune:
No. 1—Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis.
No. 2—Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate.
No. 3—Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.
No. 4—Hon. John F. Farnsworth's Speech at St. Charles, Ill., with Mr. Greeley's Portland Speech.
No. 5—Speeches of Judge Gaton and Hon. M. W. Springer at Chicago.

All of the above are in pamphlet form, from 16 to 20 pages close matter. Sent on receipt of the price, at following rates:

Single Copies, by mail, prepaid	$ .10
50 Copies	[illegible]
100 Copies	[illegible]
500 Copies	[illegible]
1,000 Copies	[illegible]

Send orders to RAND, McNALLY & CO., Chicago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

OVARIAN TUMORS.
Atlee's Diagnosis of Ovarian Tumors. General and Differential Diagnosis of Ovarian Tumors with Special Reference to the Operation of Ovariotomy. By Washington L. Atlee, M. D. Numerous Illustrations. 8vo. Extra cloth. $5.00.

JUVENAL.
By Edward Walford, M. A., late Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford; author of "The Handbook of the Greek Drama," etc. Being Vol. XIII. of Ancient Classics for English Readers. Small 12mo. Cloth. $1.00.

GRAZIELLA.
From the French of Alphonse de Lamartine. By S. C. B. 12mo. Fine cloth, $1.50. Paper, 60 cents.

CLARA VAUGHAN.
A Novel. By R. D. Blackmore, author of "Lorna Doone," etc. 12mo. Fine cloth. $1.75.

THE LAIRD OF NORLAW.
A Novel. By Mrs. Oliphant, author of "The Chronicles of Carlingford," etc. 12mo. Fine cloth, $1.50.

ROBERT AINSLEIGH.
A Novel. By M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc. Two vols. 12mo. Fine cloth, $1.50 each.

☞ For sale by Booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

FURNACES.

THE NICHOLS
GAS AND DUST TIGHT
Wrought Iron Air Furnace.

A Furnace Which Cannot Possibly Leak Gas, Dust or Smoke.

Combines Health, Economy, Comfort. Estimates for any kind of Building by
L. A. BEEBE & CO.,
Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Hardware and House-keeping Goods,
741, 743 and 745 North Wells-st.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by
J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

To be had of responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st., and F. M. MAYO, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

GLOVES.

CHOSSON'S
CELEBRATED
KID AND CASTOR GLOVE.
From 1 to 6 Buttons.

Black, White, Light, Mode and dark. All the new fancy colors to match the prevailing shades of silk and Dress Goods. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
NEW YORK,
Sole Agents for the United States.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of William Little & Co. lately and for the past thirty years doing business in this city as general commission merchants, is this day terminated by the death of William Little, Esq.

The business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm name of William Little's Sons, at No. 72 West Lake-st., Chicago, to whom any communications relating to the business of the late firm may be addressed.
WILLIAM H. LITTLE,
S. MILLER LITTLE.

Established - - - 1856.
WM. LITTLE'S SONS,
Commission Merchants
In Grain, Flour, Butter, Hides, Wool, Pelts, Green and Dried Fruits, etc.
Sole Agents for the sale of NEW YORK READY ROOFING SHEATHING FELTS, ROOF CEMENTS, Etc.
Warehouse: No. 72 West Lake-st., CHICAGO.
We refer to the First National Bank, and Lake, Preston & Kean, Bankers.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages [illegible] ... in Vol. ... of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio ... [illegible] ... July 15, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER.

EDUCATIONAL.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

established by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, will begin September 16, 1872. A thorough musical education in all branches of the Art can now be obtained from a corps of foreign and resident artists of high grade. Applications for admission received. Classes formed early in September. ... full particulars mailed free. Address
THOMAS RYAN,
Director of National College of Music, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
This Institution furnishes superior ... [illegible] ... Address the Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

Mass. Institute of Technology.
Fall Entrance Examination Oct. 1. For Catalogues, Annual Reports, or entrance examination papers of June 1, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, ...

It is, of course, assumed that as ... financiers as that led by Gould in New York, in their attempt ... the gold market last week, would ... such a gigantic operation without ... some general calculations as to ... chances of success. One of the ... lations upon which their operations ... was that made by H. N. Smith, ... but $60,000,000 of gold in the United ... All the rest is held in the Treasury ... deposit, being pledged for the pay... cipal and interest of bonds that are ... rope,—the Treasury balance of gold ... including part of the $60,000,000 ... [illegible]

BANK NOTES VS. LEGAL TENDERS.

The National Bank of Commerce in ... refused to pay its certified check at all ... greenbacks or National Bank notes ... [illegible]

LOCAL MONEY MARKET.

In the local money market there were ... [illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Tuesday, Sept. 24.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Engagements: To ... [illegible]

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Document OF THE CAMPAIGN.

CONDENSED ARGUMENTS FOR GREELEY;" OR, "Grant's Public Record."

RAND, McNALLY & CO., Chicago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

JUVENAL.

GRAZIELLA. From the French of A. de Lamartine.

CLARA VAUGHAN. A Novel. By R. D. Blackmore.

THE LAIRD OF NORLAW. A Novel. By Mrs. Oliphant.

ROBERT AINSLEIGH. A Novel. By M. E. Braddon.

For sale by Booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

FURNACES.

THE NICHOLS GAS AND DUST TIGHT Wrought Iron Air Furnace.

A Furnace Which Cannot Possibly Leak Gas Dust or Smoke.

Combines Health, Economy, Comfort. Estimates for any kind of Building by

L. A. BEEBE & CO., Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Hardware and House-keeping Goods. 741, 743 and 745 North Wells-st.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT! For Sight is Priceless!! But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

GLOVES.

CHOSSON'S CELEBRATED KID AND CASTOR GLOVE. From 1 to 6 Buttons.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. NEW YORK.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

WILLIAM S. LITTLE. S. MILLER LITTLE.

Established - - - 1856.

WM. LITTLE'S SONS, Commission Merchants

Warehouse: No. 72 West Lake-st., CHICAGO.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

EDUCATIONAL.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

THOMAS RYAN.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.

Mass. Institute of Technology.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 24.

It is, of course, presumed that an clique of as shrewd financiers as that led by Smith & Gould in New York, in their attempt to corner the gold market last week, would engage in such a gigantic operation without having made some general calculations as to what were the chances of success. One of the principal calculations upon which their operations were based was that made by H. N. Smith, that there are but $30,000,000 of gold in the United States that ... All the rest is held in the Treasury simply on deposit, being pledged for the payment of principal and interest of bonds that are held in Europe,—the Treasury balance of gold of course including part of the $83,000,000. Mr. Smith claims to be a "hard-money man," and insists that, as specie is the only safe basis of banking, the banks are systematically unsound because they hold scarcely any real money, while his clique control all the floating gold in New York, and have, therefore, the right to dictate terms to the banks. While we have no apology to offer for the conspiracy of the clique, who would make a financial panic if they could, there is cogency in Mr. Smith's reasoning that the banks are weak, and growing weaker.

[illegible]

LOCAL MONEY MARKET.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Tuesday, Sept. 24.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 24.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

Withdrawn from store on Monday, for city consumption: 1,280 bu wheat; 312 bu corn; 2,256 bu oats; 2,160 bu rye; 1,716 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 240 cars wheat; 313 cars and 44,389 bu corn; 70 cars and 38,500 bu oats; 24 cars rye; 138 cars barley. Total (835 cars), 480,000 bu.

The following notice was read on 'Change today:

We have this day disposed of our interest in the Union, City, Northwestern, and Munn & Scott's Elevators to George Armour, Esq., who will hereafter operate the same and honor our outstanding receipts.

(Signed) MUNN & SCOTT.

The above Elevators will be operated in the name and style of George Armour & Co.

(Signed) GEORGE ARMOUR.

This transfer has been whispered about for two or three days past, but nothing was known that warranted a public statement. The matter seems to have culminated yesterday; and the result of the negotiations will be received with a hearty welcome by a large part of the business community.

[illegible]

THE MARKETS.

[illegible]

CALIFORNIA AND HER GRAIN SURPLUS.

[illegible]

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 24.

BUTTER—The butter trade has been fairly active throughout the past week, and prices have ruled steady and firm for all descriptions; especially so for choice table grades, the supply of which continues to fall altogether below the requirements of the trade.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 24.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 24.

The past week has developed no new features of importance in connection with the dry goods market.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 24.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

New York Produce Market.

[illegible]

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

[illegible]

MUSICAL.

Just Published! A Most Brilliant Work!

GEMS of STRAUSS.

PORTRAIT OF STRAUSS,

And contains the prime favorites, Artist Life—Blue Danube—Marriage Bells—Manhattan—1001 Nights—Wiener Bon-bons—Pizzicato—Wine, Woman, and Song—New Annen,

And many other equally good Waltzes, Polkas, Quadrilles, Mazurkas, &c., filling altogether

225 Large Music Pages!

HAS NO SUPERIOR.

Our Church Music Book, THE STANDARD. $1.50.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., New York. LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

MEDICAL CARDS.

COBURN Medical Institute,

Dr. C. Bigelow,

Dr. F. Brooks,

DR. KEAN,

MEDFORD RUM.

DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS, THE ONLY DISTILLERS OF MEDFORD RUM. The Best Rum in the States.

Lawrence's Medford Old Rum, Of the finest grades and of all ages. THE LARGEST STOCK OF The Choicest Old Rum in the World.

DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS, 127 Broad-st., Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE CHROMO GIVEN AWAY Entitled "Washing Day."

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, 116 West Washington-st.

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily Edition, per year, by Mail.......$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail.......6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by Mail.......2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail.......2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Wednesday Morning, September 25, 1872.

WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE will be sent to mail subscribers till Nov. 15, at the following rates:

Single copy.......$0.50
Ten copies.......2.50
Twenty-five copies.......8.50
One hundred copies.......30.00

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Governor Bross.

The Hon. Wm. Bross will speak as follows:
Harrisburg, Saline County, Sept. 27.
Equality, Gallatin County, Sept. 28.

The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:
Paxton, Ford County, Sept. 25.
Carthage, Hancock County, Sept. 27.
Macomb, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Rushville, Schuyler County, Sept. 30.
Beardstown, Cass County, Oct. 1.
Pittsfield, Pike County, Oct. 3.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, Oct. 5.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 7.
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. 9.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. 11.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe will speak as follows:
Pekin, Tazewell County, Sept. 25.
Peoria, Peoria County, Sept. 26.
Colchester, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Canton, Fulton County, Sept. 30.
Murphysboro, Jackson County, Oct. 5.
Duquoin, Perry County, Oct. 5.
Belleville, St. Clair County, Oct. 7.

The Hon. J. C. Stoughton.

The Hon. J. C. Stoughton will speak as follows:
Chenoa, Livingston Co., Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Pontiac, Livingston Co., Thursday, Sept. 26.
Odell, Livingston County, Friday, Sept. 27.
Dwight, Livingston Co., Saturday, Sept. 28.
Monmouth, Warren County, Monday, Sept. 30.
Prairie City, McDonough Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Bushnell, McDonough Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.
Macomb, McDonough Co., Thursday, Oct. 3.
Knoxville, Knox County, Friday, Oct. 4.
Galesburg, Knox County, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The Hon. Casper Butz.

The Hon. Casper Butz will speak as follows:
Morris, Grundy County, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Joliet, Will County, Monday, Sept. 30.

The Hon. Edward Rummel.

The Hon. Edward Rummel will speak as follows:
Metamora, Woodford Co., Thursday, Sept. 26.
Spring Bay, Woodford Co., Friday, Sept. 27.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay will address the people at the following times and places:
Mt. Sterling, Brown Co., Thursday, Sept. 26.
Galesburg, Knox Co., Friday, Sept. 27.
Princeton, Bureau Co., Saturday, Sept. 28.
Lacon, Marshall Co., Monday, Sept. 30.
Aurora, Kane Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Belvidere, Boone Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The Hon. John M. Crebs.

The Hon. John M. Crebs will address the people at the following times and places:
Mound City, Pulaski Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Metropolis, Massac Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.
Vienna, Johnson Co., Thursday, Oct. 3.
Golconda, Pope Co., Friday, Oct. 4.
Elizabethtown, Hardin Co., Saturday, Oct. 5.
Shawneetown, Gallatin Co., Monday, Oct. 7.
Eldorado, Saline Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Mill Shoals, White Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
West Salem, Edwards Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Grayville, White Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
The above are all day meetings, except the last, which will be held in the evening.

The Hon. W. J. Allen.

The Hon. W. J. Allen will address the people at the following times and places:
Tamaroa, Perry County, Saturday, Oct. 5.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Monday, Oct. 7.
McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Carmi, White County, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
Fairfield, Wayne County, Thursday, Oct. 10.
Centralia, Marion County, Saturday, Oct. 12.
Equality, Gallatin County, Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Golconda, Pope County, Thursday, Oct. 17.
Metropolis, Massac County, Saturday, Oct. 19.
Cairo, Alexander County, Thursday, Oct. 30.

The Hon. G. D. A. Parks.

The Hon. G. D. A. Parks will address the people at the following times and places:
Minooka, Grundy Co., Saturday, Sept. 28, 2 p. m.
Plainfield, Will Co., Saturday, Sept. 28, night.
Streator, LaSalle Co., Friday, Oct. 4.
Tonica, LaSalle Co., Saturday, Oct. 5.

The Hon. James Dinsmoor.

The Hon. James Dinsmoor will address the people at the following times and places:
Mt. Carroll, Carroll Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.
Fulton, Whiteside Co., Thursday, Oct. 3.

C. H. Moore and A. E. Stevenson.

The Hon. C. H. Moore, in company with A. E. Stevenson, Esq., will address the people at the following times and places:
Mt. Pulaski, Logan Co., Monday, Oct. 7.
Elkhart, Logan Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Atlanta, Logan Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
McLean, McLean Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Hayworth, McLean Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Minier, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 14.
Delavan, Tazewell Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Mason City, Mason Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Havana, Mason Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Bath, Mason Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Washington, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Chenoa, McLean Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Lexington, McLean Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Leroy, McLean Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Saybrook, McLean Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Mackinaw, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
The above are all night meetings.

Congressional Meetings.

The following meetings have been appointed:
Carbondale, Sept. 26, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. O. Robinson.
Bluff, between Peru and La Salle, Sept. 27, Governor Palmer, the Hon. J. V. Eustace, and the Hon. G. Koerner.

Joint Discussions.

The Hon. E. M. Knapp and Colonel A. C. Mathews, candidates for Congress in the Eleventh District, will address the people in joint discussion at—
Mt. Sterling, Brown Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Carrollton, Greene Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.

General Farnsworth.

General Farnsworth will speak at the following places in Ohio:
Alliance, Sept. 25.
Ravenna, Sept. 26.
Norwalk, Sept. 27.
Springfield, Sept. 28.
Lebanon, Sept. 30.
Wilmington, Oct. 1.

V. B. Denslow.

V. B. Denslow, of Chicago, will speak in Indiana as follows:
Michigan City, Sept. 30, evening.
Laporte, Oct. 1, evening.
Logansport, Oct. 2, afternoon.
Fremont, Oct. 4, evening.
Angola, Oct. 5, afternoon.

The Hon. W. M. Springer.

The Hon. W. M. Springer will speak in Wisconsin at the following times and places:
Oshkosh, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Green Bay, Friday, Sept. 27.

The strike of the carpenters still continues, but is unattended by any violent or even indecorous demonstrations; for which this class of our citizens is to be especially commended. They have inaugurated and carried on their strike in a quiet manner, without turbulent gatherings or intimidating processions, and, in this respect, they have set an example worthy of imitation by other classes of workmen. They have, also, manifested an intelligence and forbearance to which we wish to appeal. It is [illegible] possible that their strike can in[illegible] with building operations to any [illegible] some builders, whose contracts [illegible] expired, have acceded to their requests, and are paying $4 per day to skilled workmen, while it is the universal testimony of builders that they can get all the help they want at $3.50. Carpenters are here in force from all parts of the East, and are ready to go to work at these figures, which is fifty cents higher pay than the best of them can get at home, $3 being the customary pay for good workmen. There is probably scarcely any builder who will refuse to pay $3.50 or even $3.75 for a good workman, and, as long as there is an overplus of good workmen here, with an abundance of work on hand for the winter, it will be good policy for them to avail themselves of their opportunities. In their business, as in all others, the inflexible law of supply and demand holds good, and all their meetings and resolutions cannot change it. If every carpenter at work to-day should cease operations, his place could be filled within twenty-four hours, so far, at least, that building operations would not be materially affected. It is manifestly, therefore, the part of wisdom for them to resume operations at the best prices they can make with builders, and secure snug, paying places for the coming winter.

A FAIR AND FREE ELECTION.

The Common Council, on Monday evening, neglected, omitted, or refused to act upon the proposition to increase the number of voting precincts. We appealed to the many honorable and conscientious members of the Board to rise above mere party dictation, and to act for the public interest in this matter. The vote of this city has never yet been fully polled. In 1868, the polls closed leaving many thousands of voters, who had been at work all day, standing at the windows unable to vote.

An election ought to be free; every man ought to have the right to vote without hindrance. To compel the whole number of citizens of Chicago to vote at one poll would, of necessity, exclude nineteen-twentieths of them; and the city authorities would be as justified in excluding 35,000 voters from the privilege of voting as they can be in excluding 1,000. The principle is precisely the same. The number of voters, at any one precinct ought never to be so great as to cause any detention. When the number is great, it gives to ward-managers the opportunity of forming strings of men, all of whom have voted once, and keeping them in line, for the purpose of excluding all voters who may come late. Where the number of voters at a precinct is small, this kind of business is impossible. The Common Council have no more right to exclude voters from the polls, by refusing them the opportunities of voting, than they have to require the police to disperse assemblages at the polls. At this election, there may possibly be 50,000 votes polled in Chicago. There are six wards in which the voting population will be much less than ever before, because of the dispersion of the residents by the fire. This will serve to increase the number of voters in the other wards. The voting population in Wards 3, 4, and 6 is now nearly double what it was four years ago. In Wards 8, 9, and 10, there has been also a large increase,—in some instances, the number of voters at a precinct reaching from 1,200 to 1,800. In the Fifteenth Ward, the population is three times as great as at any previous election.

An Alderman objected to any increase in the number of precincts on the ground that it was the duty of every man desiring to vote to lose one day's wages in order to get his vote in. The election takes place in November, when each day's employment and each day's wages are of deep importance to thousands of men whose interest in the election is as great as that of any Alderman. These men have to earn enough, while work is possible, to keep them and their families during the winter, when there is no work. They cannot afford to pay from $2 to $5 for the privilege of voting. The right to vote belongs to them, and to compel them to pay for it is not only an outrage upon political liberty, but is scandalous and infamous in itself. The Common Council have no discretion in this matter. The City Charter provides:

> The Common Council may divide the wards of said city into as many, and such convenient, election districts as to the Common Council shall seem proper. Each ward or district shall constitute an election precinct, and the places for holding elections therein for city, town, county, and State officers shall be appointed by the Common Council. * * * And whenever, at any election, it shall appear that there have been more than 600 votes polled in any election precinct, it is hereby made the duty of the Common Council * * to divide such precinct into two or more districts, and appoint places for holding elections therein.—*Gary's City Laws, pp. 5 and 6.*

This is the law of the State, by which the Common Council of Chicago must be governed. This is not a new question in Chicago. It has not been many years since the South Division had but four voting places, and all of them were north of Washington street. Persons had to go from Cottage Grove to Lake street to vote. Nor has it been long since the entire West Division had but two voting precincts, one on Washington and the other on Randolph, and both near the river. The obstinate refusal of the Common Council to provide additional voting places produced the law we have quoted.

Every time the number of precincts is increased, the value of the services of ward-bummers and ballot-box stuffers is diminished, and it is these who so resolutely oppose giving the people an opportunity to vote. If there could be a precinct for every 100 votes, illegal voting would be impossible, and every man in the city could vote without being compelled to pay for the privilege by losing a day's work.

The Election law of 1871 provides that the polls shall be opened at 8 a. m. and shall continue open till 7 p. m.; there is to be no recess or closing the polls during these hours, nor shall the judges of election separate or adjourn until all the votes shall be counted and the result declared.

It will be seen that the Inspectors of Election are to remain in session eleven hours to receive votes, and that then they must remain in session until the entire vote is counted. The practice of engraved tickets is prohibited, and each ticket must be printed so as to allow freedom to the voter to alter, or, as it is technically called, "scratch" it, thus rendering it necessary for the Inspectors to read each ballot name by name. The law requires this to be done. On every ballot polled in Chicago there will be some 48 to 50 names. To add to this work, the votes for Representatives in the Legislature will, in nine cases out of ten, be fractional, or a part of a vote for each candidate. All this has to be done before the Judges can take a recess or separate. To do this will require immense labor, and a long night session. Five hundred of these votes are enough to compel any Election Board to canvass, and that will take them five hours. If the Common Council impose upon these men the duty of receiving from 1,000 to 1,500 votes at a precinct, the labor will either be imperfectly or dishonestly performed, or the Judges will have a work exceeding human endurance. In no case ought the counting of votes at any precinct extend beyond midnight. After that time, there is no guarantee against external influences corrupting the count, and defeating the will of the people.

For these reasons, and owing to the new and increased labors imposed upon the Judges by the new Election law, it is to be hoped that the Council will not only increase the number of voting places, but so increase them that the maximum number of votes at any one precinct shall not exceed the number stated in the law, 600. The Council can perform no more important duty to the public than this, and a special meeting should be held for that purpose during this week. Let us have not only a fair election, but one at which every legal voter may vote without let or hindrance.

MR. GREELEY ON FINANCE.

In his remarks at Franklin, Indiana, Mr. Greeley took occasion to deny, emphatically, the charge that he is in favor of a sudden change in the financial policy of the Government, or that he entertains fanatical views on the subject of specie-payment. It is hard to understand how any considerable number of people could have been led, as they undoubtedly have been, to believe that the election of one President more than the election of another could have a disastrous effect on the finances; for, leaving out of account the views which one or the other may entertain, we have lately seen two Administrations utterly thwarted in their most cherished financial projects by the action of Congress, thereby showing that the opinions of a President on this subject are of very little practical importance. We suppose that neither Johnson nor Grant had, or ever will have, any clear ideas on financial questions. Johnson signalized himself by recommending that the interest on the 5-20 bonds be paid for sixteen years, and that thereafter nothing should be paid, either of interest or principal. Grant distinguished himself by recommending the annexation of San Domingo as the only way to meet our foreign indebtedness. But the financial views and policy of their Administrations were prepared and presented, as was proper, by their respective Secretaries of the Treasury, McCulloch and Boutwell. Secretary McCulloch used his utmost endeavors to bring about a sufficient contraction of the greenback currency to produce specie-payments. He had the law on his side when he began, and he earnestly recommended a continuance of it. But the country became alarmed, and Congress repealed the law. From that time forward, contraction became impossible. Boutwell, on his part, had a darling project, which he has not yet abandoned, to confiscate 15 per cent of the capital of the National Banks, by compelling them to exchange their six per cent bonds for fives at par,—the former being worth 116 and the latter 98. He used all the power that a Secretary of the Treasury could command to get this project converted into a law, and, if he had succeeded, he would have produced more panic than a thousand Greeleys ever dreamed of, for the first step taken by the banks would have been to curtail their loans and discounts to the public in order to meet this new drain upon them from the Government. The business community became alarmed again, and Congress put a veto upon Mr. Boutwell. He brought forward the same scheme a second time, and was defeated a second time. He will probably bring it on the carpet at every session of Congress while he remains Secretary of the Treasury, but we have no idea that he will ever succeed. The business classes are against it, and that is reason enough why he cannot succeed.

We believe that the business classes are likewise opposed to the taking of any arbitrary steps looking to the resumption of specie-payments. They look forward to what is called "growing to specie-payments." We do not, for our own part, believe that there is any such thing as *growing* to specie-payments, nor do we believe that a continued suspension of specie payments is a good thing for the country. But we recognize the fact that a large majority of the mercantile and financial classes are of the opposite opinion, and we do *not* believe in going any faster in any fiscal policy than public opinion clearly authorizes and justifies. This is substantially what Mr. Greeley said for himself in his Franklin speech. Moreover, neither he, nor any body of men supporting him, could advance one inch further than public opinion, represented in the two Houses of Congress, should clearly warrant.

We think that what Mr. Greeley said on this subject will quiet a multitude of groundless fears, and at all events take out of the mouths of his adversaries a very senseless, but, nevertheless, potent argument,—the argument, or rather statement, that, if he is elected President, he will forthwith inaugurate some break-neck policy regarding specie-payments which will result in general disaster. We have shown that he could not do so if he would, and he has now told us that he would not if he could.

BLACK FRIDAY.

The most absurd feature of the Grant campaign is the attempt to assume that the Presidency of a man who has no business talents or habits is essential to the financial welfare of men of business. A Grant journal in this city commits the folly of citing the Black Friday gold panic as an instance of the protecting care of this Administration, when in fact President Grant himself helped on the entire disaster, by an order to Secretary Boutwell to stop the sales of gold, which order, as proved before the Congressional Investigating Committee, was obtained from Grant through the immediate influence of his brother-in-law Corbin, and of Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., in order to raise the price of gold, they having previously bought for a rise. As President Grant was invited to state the facts before the Committee, but declined to do so, we cite the testimony of Secretary Boutwell, Mr. Corbin, and Jay Gould. When Grant had been about two months in his chair, Mr. Corbin called on Jay Gould, the notorious corruptor of legislators and of public officers, and asked him how he, Corbin, could make some money. Jay Gould testifies as follows:

> During the summer I had an interview with Corbin in some way, and he asked my opinion, as one gentleman would meet another. He asked me how he could make some money. I told him that we were certain we were going to have a big harvest; and, if the Government would facilitate it, I could see how it could be done. Then I explained to him my theory, just as I have explained it here. * * * Now, I will tell you, Mr. Corbin is a very shrewd old gentleman, much more far-seeing than newspapers give him credit for. *He saw at a glance the whole case, and said he thought it the true platform to stand on*; that, whatever the Government could do legitimately and fairly to facilitate the exportation of breadstuffs and procure good prices for the products of the West, they ought to do. *He was anxious that I should see the President and communicate to him my views of the subject,* * * * *and he made an appointment with me to do so. I went to Mr. Corbin's and was introduced to the President.* * * * *We took him over on our boat on his way to Boston. He was our guest. We had supper about 9 or 10 o'clock, going over.*

Mr. Gould's pretended theory, contrived as a cover to make the proposed action of the President appear to have been inspired by the public interest instead of private profit, was, that a rise in the price of gold, by raising the greenback price of grain, would cause an apparent rise in grain sufficient to cause large shipments of breadstuffs, while, the real (gold) price not being enhanced, the shipment of breadstuffs would be greatly facilitated, thus crowding a large amount of freights over the Erie Railroad. Gould cunningly proposed that the President should attribute his interest in the proposed rise of gold largely to his interest in the Erie Road. Mr. Corbin testifies that Gould and the President talked over the proposed rise of gold, or "the policy of the Government in relation to the management of the currency," as he euphemises it, "unreservedly." Corbin testifies that it is the only time he ever heard the President speak unreservedly on the subject. These interviews between Jay Gould and Grant recurred frequently from June 1 to Sept. 1. On Sept. 2, Gould's brokers purchased $1,500,000 in gold for Corbin, of which the following note is in evidence:

> SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., BANKERS, 14 Broad street, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1869.
> Mr. A. R. Corbin:
> DEAR SIR: We have bought for your account and wish:
> $500,000 gold.......[illegible]
> $1,000,000 gold.......[illegible]
> Which we will carry on demand, with the right to use.
> SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., Per SIMPSON.

This indicated that the high contracting parties had reached an understanding, and that action was to begin. Accordingly, two days after, on Sept. 4, President Grant sent a written letter or order to Secretary Boutwell stopping the sales of gold. On this point Mr. Boutwell testifies:

> Question: "*Do you mean to say, previous to the reception of this letter of Sept. 4, that you had ordered the sale of gold and purchase of bonds, and that, after the reception of that letter, you revoked the order and confined it to the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund?*" ANSWER: "Yes."
>
> Question: "Then you were acting rather in accordance with the suggestion of the President not to push down the price of gold?" Answer: "The suggestion of the President, that he thought a fall in the price of gold would affect unfavorably the bringing of the crops from the West, led me to countermand the order for that month, that is, for the month of September."

On the 12th of September the President wrote another letter to the same party, with the following effect:

> Question: "How did you consider this letter of the 12th of September, in which the President said, 'I would move on'? Did he mean to say that he would act in pursuance of his policy; that is, not endeavor to check the price of gold?" Answer: "I understood it to mean that, in the existing condition of things in New York, as they appeared to him, on the 12th, he would advise no change in our programme for the month of September, as laid down in the letter of the 4th of that month."

The "existing condition of things in New York" had been, "that the premium on gold had risen steadily a cent a day from Sept. 2 to Sept. 12, and afterward until Black Friday," as the consequence solely of the President's order. Four days after Gould's brokers bought the million and a half of gold for Corbin, he sold half a million of it at an advance of 5 per cent, or a profit of $25,000. On this point Mr. Corbin testifies:

> On the 6th, I think it was, I told Mr. Gould that gold had gone up to 137, and I should like to have this matter realized. * * * I said to him I would like to realize on that half million. * * * He said, "Certainly; I will do it." * * * I think the amount he reported as coming to my wife was [illegible] on the investment. * * * He brought me a check on the 6th. * * * I know I added a thousand dollars to it and made payment with it on a note. I owed the bank $26,000.

This was not the whole profit. The President's sister had made $50,000 besides on the million still unsold, but which Corbin judiciously held for a still further rise. By the 12th, the quotation had reached 140, and on that day the Secretary asked the President's instructions, and was told that, "in the existing condition of things in New York as they appeared to him (Grant), he would advise no change in the programme." Rendered into full English, this means that Mr. and Mrs. Corbin having realized in four days a sum equal to the President's salary for a year, and having still on hand and awaiting sale a sum on which the profit would exceed the President's salary for four years, the President doubted the expediency of doing anything to burst the corner or to lower the premium. Accordingly, the Secretary did not interfere until the 23d. On the evening of the 23d, gold at 145, says the Secretary:

> I went over to the Executive Mansion that evening for the purpose of talking in reference to the condition of the country, growing out of the movement in regard to the price of gold.
>
> Question: "What were his views then?" Answer: "His views were, that, if the price of gold advanced materially the next day, as we apprehended, it would be the duty of the Government to sell gold to save the country from the disaster of a panic."

In 18 hours after this, gold was at $1.62. Corbin, Gould & Co., by a secret despatch, are notified of the forthcoming reversal of the President's "policy," and get comfortably out of the way. The Secretary telegraphs to sell four millions of Government gold, and in an hour gold drops to $1.35, and in a day to $1.36. In three months it reached $1.10.

Concerning the financial effect of this gold conspiracy, in which the President's part is so unenviably conspicuous, the Congressional Investigating Committee say:

> The gold conspiracy dealt a heavy blow at our credit abroad, by shaking the faith of foreign capitalists in the stability of our trade and the honesty of our people. Hundreds of persons engaged in legitimate business were wholly ruined, or severely crippled; importers of foreign goods were for many days at the mercy of gamblers, and suffered heavy losses. In fact, the entire country was injured, the foundations of business and morality were shaken, and numerous defalcations that shortly followed were clearly traceable to the mad spirit engendered by speculation.

Mr. Scammon styles these gold-gamblers who fomented this conspiracy, and of whom Grant was either the tool or the chief, "a set of unpatriotic, dishonest, and reckless gamblers." Choose your own language, gentlemen, in speaking of your own candidate. But can any sane man suppose that Grant, having created one panic in the past, is necessary to avert all panics in the future, or that Horace Greeley could be persuaded to stop the sales of gold by a profit of $25,000 to his brother-in-law?

THE REBEL-PENSION CALUMNY.

Horace Greeley, at Louisville, took occasion, when surrounded by thousands of Southern men gathered from all parts of the late Rebel States, to put an extinguisher upon certain libels upon himself; to make these ex-Confederates bear testimony to the falsehood of the Administration party. He thus stated his own position and that of his friends upon these points:

1. "CITIZENS OF LOUISVILLE: Standing on this soil of Kentucky, I ask you, who are my associates in the great Liberal movement of the day, to bear testimony with me to certain truths. First, is it not true that we desire a Government of just and coequal laws, which shall extend equal favor and equal protection to every American citizen? [Great applause, and cries of 'That's so.']

2. "Is it not true that, while we demand a repeal of all disfranchisement, of all proscriptions of Americans, because of the part they bore in our late struggle, we desire that no man shall be disfranchised, that no man shall be proscribed, but that every man shall stand on an equal platform with ourselves? Is not that the fact? [Cries of 'Yes, that's so.']

3. "Is it not true that we have no expectation, no purpose, no understanding that the Rebel debt shall be paid, or the Rebel soldiers pensioned, or the slaves emancipated by the result of the war paid for? Is it not true that we have no purpose, or expectation, or understanding that any of these things shall be done? [Great applause, and cries of 'You are right.']"

Mr. Charles B. Farwell was yesterday nominated for Congress on the Grant ticket by the Third Congressional District Convention, held at Waukegan, whereupon Mr. Charles B. Farwell thanked the Convention for a nomination which was "unsolicited and unexpected." To show that it was unsolicited and unexpected, Mr. Farwell then drew from his pocket a manuscript speech, carefully prepared beforehand, and read it! The surprise of Mr. Farwell at receiving the nomination could only have been equalled by the surprise of the Convention at the manner in which he expressed his surprise.

THE CARPET-BAG DEBT.

The Rebel debt is a bugbear. There is no such debt, inasmuch as all Confederate bonds and notes were made payable subject to the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States by the United States. If there were any such debt, the South would not desire to pay it, since that region already rests under legal debts which threaten repudiation. Finally, if there were such a debt, and the South desired to pay it, the Fourteenth Amendment conclusively forbids it.

There is, however, a debt of the carpet-bag States, amounting to $215,000,000, incurred mainly during the present Administration, by Grant's partisans in the South, owned by Henry Clews & Co. and other bankers, which there is a far greater probability our tax-payers must pay, than that they will be called on to pay the Rebel debt. Most of the bonds have been sold to these bankers for from 30 to 40 per cent of their face. Probably not over forty or fifty millions have been loaned to these carpet-bag officers by the bankers, and a very handsome profit can be made by forming a ring at Washington to induce Congress to assume payment of these bonds. This would be no more ridiculous than our assuming the debt of San Domingo. It may be plausibly argued that, unless Congress assumes their payment, they will drift their States straight into repudiation, and that repudiation by eight States would depress our National credit and shatter our public and private securities by more than $215,000,000 in value. As they were incurred by the Grant party in the South, the Grant party in Congress will naturally feel an interest in their payment,—certainly more interest than Mr. Greeley's friends feel in the Confederate debt.

THE CASE OF RAFFERTY.

The Supreme Court has granted a *supersedeas* in the case of Rafferty, upon the condition that the argument in the case shall be made or filed within twelve days. This carries the case over beyond the time fixed by the sentence for his execution. This action has been made the pretext for some very undignified and very unjust imputations upon the Supreme Court. Rafferty was tried before the Criminal Court of this county, and convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hanged on the 4th of October. The Constitution of the State of Illinois has provided a Supreme Court, to which all persons deeming themselves aggrieved in any manner affecting their lives, liberties, or property may appeal from the decisions of the lesser tribunals. The fact of such an appellate court forms an essential part of our form of government, and is one which we are sure no citizen would have repealed. There are hundreds of cases which, involving matters of no deeper concern than a few hundreds or thousands of dollars each of property, are taken up from this county every year. The annual tax-levies are taken up to the Supreme Court every year, by the most reputable and pious citizens of the city, all of whom think, and justly, too, that the right of appeal to the Supreme Court is a right which is indefeasible. If this right of a citizen to appeal in cases involving mere matters of property is unquestionable, certainly the man whose life or whose liberty is at stake can hardly be denied the same right of appeal.

The right of appeal, without a suspension of the sentence until the appeal is heard, would be valueless. In nine cases out of ten, the man would be hanged before his case was heard. When the appeal is made, the *supersedeas* is a matter of necessity. When the Court is not in session, the order of *supersedeas* is issued by a single Judge; when the Court is in session, it is granted by the whole Court. It would be strangely inconsistent with justice for the Court to refuse to hear what can be said in support of this man's appeal, his life being involved. The Court has, therefore, properly decided to hear the appeal; but, that there may be no substantial delay or defeat of justice, has insisted that the case shall be heard at this term, and within twelve days, the sentence of the prisoner being suspended in the meantime. Though Rafferty may not be hanged on the 4th of October, his case will be determined at this term. If his conviction has been legal, then his execution will be delayed but a week or ten days. In the meantime, the same Court will have determined the other appeals before it in cases of murder, and the prisoners, if the convictions be held valid, will all come back to be re-sentenced, and to be hanged together. There is no pretext for any intimation that the Supreme Court has in any way interposed to either defeat or delay the ends of justice in this or in any other case; and, certainly, the friends of law and of justice can wait a few days longer for the triumph of law and the vindication of justice in the manner provided by the Constitution, which at the same time protects the innocent as well as the guilty from the illegal administration of the law.

Dr. Dio Lewis relates, at length, how he lived for a week on food that cost 54 1-4 cents. He worked hard meantime, and gained half a pound. He took two meals a day. The following are specimen ones: Sunday breakfast, hulled Southern corn, with a little milk. Dinner, the same. Total cost, six cents. Tuesday breakfast, two cents' worth of beans, with half a cent's worth of vinegar. Wednesday dinner, two cents' worth of beef stew, a quarter of a cent's worth of pepper, and a cent's worth of hominy pudding. Saturday dinner, lobster, three cents; bread, one cent; hominy salad, one cent; cracked wheat and milk, two cents. This sort of thing may do well enough for Dr. Lewis. It is the height of absurdity, however, for him to judge everybody by himself, although this is what the average reformer invariably does. The majority of men would die on the diet sketched here. No doubt we pay extravagant prices for our food. The remedy for that is to be found in better and quicker transportation and in co-operative buying and selling, not in trying to live on corn and milk.

At a scientific gathering in Philadelphia, last week, a curious paper on the development of the senses was read. The author claimed that the sense or perception of color had been gained by degrees, and that its development had followed the arrangement of the spectrum. The report of the essay cites only the following unsatisfactory paragraph in support of this assertion:

> There was a time when green and blue were unnoticed as such. The Rig Veda, Zendavesta, Edda, Koran, and the Bible; Hesiod, Homer, Zenophanes, and Pythagoras were all color-blind as to blue, and most of them to green also. The root of the word for "blue" in all languages meant "black" earlier in their history.

The spread of the doctrine of evolution is an interesting study. Here we have it in color; Spencer has sketched it in music, manners, etc.; and a writer in one of the English monthlies for September discussed "Evolution in Dress."

The largest transaction in grain-elevators—if we except the one which was effected by the fire of October last—took place yesterday,—Messrs. Munn & Scott selling their entire interest in four elevators to George Armour, Esq. The establishments sold are known to the grain trade as the City, Union, Northwestern, and Munn & Scott Elevators. Since the breaking of the recent wheat corner, there has been a certain amount of uneasiness in the minds of grain operators regarding the Munn & Scott Elevators; which was groundless, probably, but which, nevertheless, had an unfavorable effect upon trade. Whether this fact led to the sale of the establishments, we do not know.

Perhaps the most noticeable of the English lecturers who will speak from our platforms, this winter, is Miss Emily Faithfull. She is one of those rare women who can plan intelligently and execute thoroughly. In 1860, she established a printing-house, where only female compositors are employed. This she has made, after many reverses, a great success. She edits the *Victoria*, a monthly magazine, devoted to the industrial and intellectual advancement of her sex. She is a prominent member of the Ladies' Work Society, which finds employment for women. Its sessions are held in her office. She founded the Victoria Society, which discusses all the social problems of the day. What time she has left from the duties involved by her connection with these four enterprises is devoted to lecturing in behalf of the cause to which she is so warmly attached. She is said to be a finer speaker than either Miss Lydia Becker or Mrs. Fawcett, both of whom have hitherto been better known in America than she.

The quotation-mark is rapidly disappearing from modern literature. It is not because plagiarism is increasing; the almost certainty of conviction has checked that thievish vice. It is not because quotation is decreasing; every month adds to the stock of quotable sayings. We use these, but we leave out the inverted commas. For this sin of omission, the press is mainly responsible. Half a dozen great newspapers adopted, some time since, the practice of using smaller type as the only mark of a quotation. Even this distinction is now being lost. The Springfield *Republican*, one of the most carefully-punctuated newspapers of the country, generally uses only the colon, saying, for instance: "Mr. —— said: When this happened," etc.

It would naturally be supposed that life would be held more cheaply in a South American Republic than almost anywhere else. In countries in which any man who can hire another to beat a drum and carry a flag inscribed, "Death to tyrants," can cause a "rising," kill the whole Government, make himself tyrant, and reign until somebody chooses to kill him, we would naturally expect to see capital punishment held in high favor. Nevertheless, Peru and Colombia have both just abolished the death-penalty. The former makes the maximum punishment 15 years' imprisonment. The latter makes it only 6 years and 4 months of confinement, and provides that a third of this shall be remitted if the criminal "repents." If there is joy in heaven over every Colombian that "repents," it must be indeed a joyful place.

A fashionable political club, the "Rue Vivienne Circle," has been founded at Paris. It is fashionable, because it will give the most elegant balls and concerts of each season. It is political, because it aims to include the most prominent men of the aristocratic and mercantile classes, and so to unite the two against the bourgeoisie and peasantry. It is safe to say that the alliance, if ever consummated, will not last long. Both merchants and peasants want peace, and, at heart, care not who gives it to them. Napoleon's "L'Empire, c'est la paix," made the peasantry indorse him, at every plebiscitum, and put the money-power on his side. This coalition will be repeated again in defence of some better ruler. No device like the "Rue Vivienne Circle" can prevent it.

POLITICAL.

Parks, of Aurora, had it all his own way in the Grant Convention of Kane County, on Monday, and the mourners go about the streets of Elgin. There are many hopeful conversions to Greeley and Reform.

—The duly-elected color-bearer of the Grant Club at Elgin languishes in the County Jail, awaiting trial as a wife-beater. He was beginning to practice on "Anything to Beat Greeley."

—Zach. Chandler, to secure a few Bourbon votes for his Congressional candidate in Detroit, has ordered that the Grant County Convention be indefinitely postponed. Thus, the faithful adherents of Chandler are being forced to choose between Liberal and Bourbon nominations for the Legislature and for County officers. Zachariah hopes the Bourbon back will be stiffened and his Private Secretary elected to Congress.

—Senator Henry Wilson attended a session of the Massachusetts State Council of Know-Nothings, which sat with closed doors, in Springfield, Aug. 7, 1855, which State Council reaffirmed, in a platform made public the next day, all the distinctive features of Know-Nothingism; and it was commonly understood that Senator Wilson attended for the special purpose of fixing the platform. Colonel John W. Foster, of Chicago, is a good witness, for he was then President of the Order in Massachusetts, and presided in this very State Council.

—The Prohibitionists have candidates for Congress in Ohio, viz.: Third District, the Rev. Daniel Somers; Sixth, Henry Moore; Twelfth, the Rev. W. B. Chadwick.

—Judge Bennett Pike, the Liberal candidate for Congress in the St. Joseph District of Missouri, was removed from the position of United States District Attorney in 1870, because he joined the Missouri Liberal movement of that year.

—We have it on the authority of a railroad man who is favorable to Grant's re-election that 5,000 negroes have passed over his line alone into Pennsylvania within the last ten days, colonized there for the purpose of voting the Hartranft ticket. The estimate that 10,000 negroes have been imported by Cameron and his agents probably falls considerably below the mark.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—Sat. Clark, the long-time Democratic leader in the Wisconsin Senate, and claimed by Grant organs as an O'Conor man, is "as happy as a lark over the bright prospect of electing Greeley."

—The Springfield *Republican* thinks it odd that citizens of Massachusetts, "who would not trust Ben. Butler in private matters further than they can see him," should applaud him to the echo as a politician.

—The best joke yet was perpetrated yesterday on Surrogate Taggart. When introduced to Governor Alvord, he held out his hand with the remark: "That's a good Grant hand, Governor." "Then I regret I have not something to put into it," promptly replied Old Salt.—*Watertown (N. Y.) Dispatch.*

—Ex-President Woolsey, of New Haven, is out with an article ignoring the authorship of certain scandalous remarks in regard to B. Gratz Brown, attributed to him by the Grant organs of the country.

—In anticipation that Ben. Holladay would claim his own election to the United States Senate by the Oregon Legislature, the Springfield *Republican* says:

> He gave the late triumph to the Grant party in the State; and it is understood in private circles that, instead of sending a man to the Senate, he proposes this time to come himself. He never was a Republican—but he is a Grant man; he was one of the speculators at the bottom of the San Domingo scheme; he has possessed himself of all the railroads and their connected land-grants in Oregon; he is coarse, strong, rich, and unscrupulous,—a fit associate of Chandler, Morton, Murphy, and Butler,—a true type of Grantism, as distinguished from Republicanism; and, unless a Liberal coalition can defeat him and elect Mr. Corbett, Ben Holladay will probably imperialize at Washington for the next six years as United States Senator from Oregon. It is a luxury that he can afford, and why should he not spend a little of the money that Government contracts and Government land-grants have blessed him with to purchase it?

—In Charleston, S. C., nearly every third Republican is a candidate for the Legislature.

—We have already alluded to a letter purporting to have been written by Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, in favor of Grant's re-election. The Concord (N. H.) *Patriot* says of this letter, that "it is little better than a forgery," and that, at best, it "is a fraud and an imposition upon the public;" for "it is well-known that Mr. Hale's mental condition is such as to preclude the possibility of his writing or dictating such a letter." His friends interfered to prevent his signing it, but the Grant managers were too sharp for them. The *Patriot* refers to Mr. Hale's personal hostility to Mr. Greeley, occasioned by the New York *Tribune's* exposure of Mr. Hale's more than questionable practices as Chairman of the Naval Committee, and afterward as Minister to Spain. We have no desire to recall these matters to the public attention, especially in Mr. Hale's present lamentable condition. We content ourselves with quoting the language of the *Patriot*, which says: "Mr. Hale's forced and unfortunate reappearance in politics will tend to dispel that fast-growing sympathy which his pitiable condition has tended to beget, and which will inevitably revive unpleasant phases of his career which would otherwise have passed into oblivion, as all his real friends most ardently desired."

THE LOUISVILLE EXPOSITION.

Description of the Building, and a Glance at the Contents.

Things Useful and Things Ornamental.

The Exhibition a Financial Success, and to Be Continued Yearly.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.

One of the most beautiful symptoms of the growing feeling of fellowship between the North and South is the Industrial Exposition in this city, where residents of all sections of the Union meet to contest in the grand arena of industry; to mix and mingle with each other; to exchange views on all possible subjects; to learn to know each other better, and love each other more,—thereby laying the foundation of that permanent peace upon which the prosperity of the country, to be enduring, must rest. During the war, Louisville stood still. Located on the dividing line between the contestants, her trade was interrupted and demoralized; her mechanical and industrial resources became stagnant; the South, upon which she largely depended, was closed to commerce; her progress was delayed; and the conclusion of the strife found her rather behind, than in advance of, the position she occupied when it commenced. With peace, however, she began to recover, and her people have since displayed a recuperative energy and power not usually supposed to exist under Southern skies.

THE BUILDINGS.

One result is the Industrial Exposition now in successful operation. An incorporated company, with a capital of $500,000, went to work, and erected, on the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, a brick building 330 feet long, 230 feet wide, and covering an area of 76,000 square feet. It is a plain, substantial brick structure, in the Renaissance style, having a centre and two end projections, the corners being surmounted by towers with Mansard roofs, and the centre by an octagonal tower. That is the outside of the building. Inside, there are two stories,—the lower 20 feet high, the upper ranging in height from 35 feet at the centre to 16 at the side. The latter consists of a broad gallery running all round the walls. Six stairways lead to the galleries. There are any number of windows and skylights, that in the dome being 25 feet in diameter, and at night thousands of gas jets light up the scene.

INSIDE.

Having paid 25 cents, you are inside one of the many entrances, and are besieged by half-a-dozen pretty girls to invest 15 cents in a catalogue, which of course you do, and, thus equipped, proceed on your voyage of discovery. You walk up the centre aisle to an artificial pond, and watch the gambols of the swans, ducks, water-hens, and other amphibious creatures who enjoy a perennial shower-bath descending from a fountain located on a well-built island. Behind this is a grotto decorated with stalactites from the Mammoth Cave, which it is intended to represent. It is really very pretty, and, in hot weather, cool. From the sublime to the ridiculous is not a long journey, and you go out from this miniature Mammoth Cave to a barber-shop adjoining, where romantic bridegrooms, who have come to spend the honeymoon, are in the habit of getting their first post-wedding shave. Near by is a restaurant, where afterward the young couple sit down and eat anything they want and are happy. You stroll round to the other side of the Cave, and admire the shrubbery and the statuary, half concealed amid the foliage. There is Eve (alas! she is dead) in all her loveliness,—an excuse for Adam's fall and its consequences. Then there is Canova's statue of Hebe, attired in the garb of "beauty unadorned," with her rotund limbs and classic features, just as beautiful as a summer-morn. Franklin and Morse appear as busts, and the terra-cotta groups are artistic and interesting. Tables of fragrant flowers and tempting fruit stand near the fountain. A rustic walk leads you over the "mountain" covering the grotto, and a live "bird of freedom" has his eyrie on the summit.

MACHINERY.

Wandering away from the romantic department of the Exposition, you investigate the more useful contents. The collection is worth a careful examination. Of machinery, you may find circular and other saws, a coal-elevator, steam engines, stationary and portable engines, pumps, gauges, stop-cocks, sewing-machines, cotton-presses, grist-mills, buck-saws, hoop and splint machines, boring machines, from Pittsburgh; scroll saws, from Paris, Ky.; a hominy mill, from Baltimore; a corn-husker, from New York; a machine for unloading hay, from Goshen, Ind.; a corn-planter, from Georgetown, Ky.; a drill and screw-cutter, from Dayton, O.; a patent hydrant, from Baltimore; agricultural, and almost all other kinds of implements, from Louisville; ornamental glass, from Cincinnati; a printing press, from Rochester, N. Y.; cigar machines, cob-pipe machines, railroad iron and switches, and, in short, all the machines, apparatus and implements devised by the ingenuity of man, in their most improved forms.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Continuing your perambulations, you pass by a department devoted to building materials, and can delight your soul examining the newest style of lightning-rod, and sewer-pipe, granite, cement, lime, doors and panels, glass, weather-boarding, and architectural iron work,—all of which enter into the New Chicago, and may be found there, though not convenient to inspect.

MILLINERY AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Next is a collection of millinery, perplexing to the masculine mind, but a never-failing fountain of pleasure to the fair sex. Here are bewitching bonnets; costly silks; bridal paraphernalia, worth a fortune; slippers of gorgeous hues and intricate workmanship, finer than Cinderella's; hosiery; patent corsets; and mysterious garments, better imagined than described. Here you see sewing-silk marked Chicago, and it is the first article met with from there, and, as far as I know, the only one, in the Exposition. It was sent by Seavey, Foster, Bowman & Co., who deserve credit for their enterprise. Here may be found pillow-cases, quilts, and other bedroom equipments, of elaborate design; also, hair-goods, jewelry, wax-work and wax-flowers, society goods; and, farther on, sewing-machines of every make; and then dry goods, gentlemen's furnishing goods, soap and candles, groceries, crackers, spices, blacking, jellies, cigars, liquors, confectionery, mantels, grates, stoves, wall-paper, tinware, cutlery, cooking utensils, lounges, beds, chairs, and all possible kind of household gear.

CARRIAGES, COFFINS, AND PIANOS.

There are, in another place, all sorts of stable furniture, and some splendid specimens of carriages. The newest style of coffin is on exhibition, and a hearse it would do a man good to ride in, if he were only conscious and could enjoy such a magnificent vehicle. Of course, there are pianos and other musical instruments, besides an assortment of ornamental work.

THE ART GALLERIES

are calculated to improve the æsthetic taste of the people. There are some good pictures, and many of them of more than ordinary merit. A stag-hound, by Rosa Bonheur; "Dickens and His Characters," by Beard; "The Halberdier," by Meissonier; "The Orange-Girl," by Giascomoth; and Roth's "Beatrice" in her cell, are among the best. The collection does not quite come up to that of the Louvre, but it is a very good Louvre for Louisville.

CURIOSITIES.

Here and there are mementoes of the past. A Louisville deed, dated 1735, sends the mind drifting back over the waves of a century. A cabinet of 1690, containing a plate and rings of Queen Anne's reign, shows what improvements have been made in the manufacture of crockery; and the curious ivory fan of the time of Louis XIV. has quite a reputation as a relic, but it never did better service than five cents' worth of a palmetto-leaf of our better day and generation. These contrasts are profitable to cogitate upon. Some of the private collections comprise many ancient and unique specimens. The contributions from the private museum of Miss Bowles would be worthy of ownership by a professional antiquarian. There is a cross of 1568,—over 300 years of age, just think of it!—two porcelain pictures,—one after Raphael and one after Rembrandt; a visage of old Zach. Taylor framed in lumber that formed part of his log-cabin; water all the way from Jordan; an illustrated London edition of Virgil, printed in 1774; ammonite from the Giant's Causeway; a bit of turf that crossed the Atlantic from the Emerald Isle and became an adopted citizen; the first English edition of Don Quixote, 1620; a New England primer of 1691; barnacles from the frigate Constitution; a sash-ribbon burned, but not consumed, in the great fire at Chicago (what a curiosity that will be five centuries from date!); a pennon from a flag that waved at Waterloo; and a hundred other rare articles with the halo of age around them. Miss Shreve has also contributed from the museum articles made out of the big trees of California; a bundle of Chinese joss-sticks burnt before idols; crystals of quartz from Lake Thrasymene, Italy; African Murex; Fusis Proboscidiformis, whatever that means; some Fasis Madagascariensis, and other things with names a rod in length. A sixpence of Queen Elizabeth's reign ably represents the numismatic department. A medal of Ignatius Loyola, and a metal toothpick from the grave of an early Spanish conqueror, are also present. It is certainly strange how these things have survived the lapse of time, and have travelled in safety thousands of miles to evoke admiration in the interior of the American Continent.

One might write for a week and not do the Exposition justice. The Louisville papers have been at it for a month, and have not got half through.

A COMPREHENSIVE GLANCE

at the whole is all that can be taken in a single [illegible]. The [illegible] above will give an [illegible] of [illegible] the building contains. There is no department of industry unrepresented. You can find everything, from a needle to a threshing-machine, or from a cradle to a coffin. After all, only part of the United States has contributed, principally the States of Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio. There were doubts at first as to the success of the enterprise, and it was not projected on as extensive a scale as subsequent experience would have justified. It is gratifying to know that it has been

A PAYING INVESTMENT,

the average receipts since it was opened, on Sept. 3, being $2,000 a day. If its prosperity continues until Oct. 5, the day of closing, the men who were bold enough to put their money in will realize a handsome return, besides enjoying the satisfaction of having conferred a benefit upon the city in which they live, and, in a degree, upon the country at large.

It is proposed to enlarge the building, and make it

A PERMANENT INSTITUTION,

with an exhibition every year.

There have been no premiums offered, except upon application of exhibitors in the several departments. The public passes upon everything, and had an opportunity of comparison, which will result in favor of the most deserving. The bulk of mankind is always right, and gives a verdict unbribed and unbiased. That is the fairest mode of competition.

This Exposition has been a good thing for Louisville especially. It is an old city, with a vast amount of idle capital, that could be remuneratively employed in many ways, and this may be a stimulus that will force some of it from its hiding-places into beneficial activity. The Louisvillians have surpassed themselves in this undertaking. They have evidently done better than they expected, and are well pleased with themselves. They may do equally as well in more important private enterprises.

Travellers passing through should stop over and see the Exposition and the city. Louisville itself

IS RAPIDLY IMPROVING.

This year some five millions of dollars are being put into new buildings. It is an ancient sort of a place, with a sacred odor of antiquity around it. The houses on the business streets are comparatively insignificant, though occasionally may be seen fine specimens of architecture. Nearly every street has a horse-railroad on it. There is better accommodation in that respect than in any other city in the Union. The residence streets are the most pleasant in the world. Shade-trees border the sidewalks, and every house has its front-yard, with grass, flowers, and shrubbery. They look very cozy. Then there are good hotels, good newspapers, and the Mammoth Cave only 172 miles away. S.

PERSONAL.

Colonel R. Barnwell Rhett, Jr., has become editor of the New Orleans *Picayune*.

—William Butterfield has for twenty-seven years edited the Concord (N. H.) *Patriot*, which is about to be sold, to close a partnership.

—The Rev. Dr. Kirk has returned to Boston, with sight partially restored, and hopeful of a complete cure.

—General Selden Connor, of Augusta, Me., has declined the Governorship of the National Military Asylum at Milwaukee, Wis.

—The Argentine mission, worth $7,500, has been successively declined by General Julius White, of Illinois, and James L. Orr, of South Carolina.

—The late Rev. Samuel J. Browne, of Cincinnati, had hoarded $95,000 in United States bonds, and his estate realizes far more than expected.

—It is said that Sir John Hanmer's title, on being raised to the English peerage, will be Baron Hanmer, of Flint and Hanmer.

—Mayor Walker, of Milledgeville, Ga., resigned because the Council reduced a fine he had imposed from $50 to $25.

—Colonel John M. Glidden, of Charlestown, N. H., lately deceased, represented his town in the Legislature several years, and his district in the State Senate two years.

—The Empress Elizabeth of Austria has written to the Woman's Rights Club in Vienna: "Ladies, take my advice and keep away from politics. There is nothing but misery in it."

—Charles Baines, for the past thirteen years Assistant Superintendent of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, has retired from that position.

—Governor Warmoth has sold his one-fourth interest in the New Orleans *Republican*, because of its lukewarm support of the Liberal-Democratic State ticket, whilst his Excellency is, as he says, red-hot.

—The new King of Sweden, Oscar II., is 43 years old, and has three sons and one daughter. The heir apparent is Prince Oscar Gustave Adolphe, born in 1858.

—Judge Delano E. Eckles, of Indianapolis, has been appointed to the Professorship of Law in the State University, made vacant by the resignation of the Hon. S. E. Perkins.

—Stoddard Judd, of Fox Lake, Dodge County, who has filled a large place in the history of Wisconsin, having been a member of the two Constitutional Conventions, repeatedly in the Legislature, largely instrumental in the building of the LaCrosse Railroad, etc., is hopelessly insane.

—The tripartite Superintendency of the Erie Railway is as follows: Department of Transportation, Hamden D. V. Pratt, of Elmira; Department of Road, Robert M. Brown, of New York; Department of Rolling Stock, Myron E. Brown, of Buffalo.

—Edward Brooks, one of the Sheriffs of London, has been obliged to retire from the office in consequence of ill-health. The mortality among Sheriffs of London in recent years has been remarkable. Sir James Valentin died in office, and not long afterward his colleague, Alderman Sir Joseph Causton. Mr. Young also died, after a brief illness, just a year ago, as he was about to assume the duties of the office.

—The accomplished widow of Austin Brooks, deceased, formerly of the Quincy *Herald*, about four weeks ago married a dashing Major Howe, of St. Louis, upon rather short acquaintance. She was induced to sell her property at Hannibal and Quincy, with the view of removing to St. Louis. A few days ago the Major was arrested by the Quincy Chief of Police, McGraw, on a charge of forgery. He is supposed to be a grand villain. The deceived woman sees her error, and will at once commence a suit for divorce.

Wisconsin Cranberries.

RIPON, Wis., Sept. 21.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Within five years, a very productive industry has grown up in Waushara County, in this State. The cranberry marshes which border the Fox and Wolf Rivers have been found to be the most valuable lands in the West. Five years ago, there was no sale for them at any price, and only occasionally a "forty" was disposed of to some hop-grower on the prairie who bought it up for the small tamaracks that grew upon it, and, when the tamarack had been all cut off and carried away to do duty as hop-poles, the purchaser would convey the "forty" to any person who would pay for the papers, and consider himself lucky in getting "shut" of very worthless property. Since it has been demonstrated that these marshes, by judicious cultivation, can be made to yield from 50 to 300 bushels of cranberries per acre, the market value of which is from $2 to $3 a bushel, the marshes have risen in value from [illegible] more than nothing to, in some instances, $750 an acre. The cost of putting a marsh into first-rate bearing condition is from $25 to $40 an acre. A friend of mine, who, four or five years ago, bought a "forty" for the hop-poles that were on it, and who could find no one who would take it off of his hands at any price then, now refuses $200 an acre for it, for, within two years, this same "forty" will be yielding him $200 an acre, net. There was a time when Lumber was King in the Fox and Wolf country, but Lumber has been deposed, and King Cranberry reigns in his stead. Very recently, one of the Cranberry nobility, having a keen appreciation of the relationship between the pocket and political preferment, requested the Republican managers to fix up things in this district so that he could be elected to Congress at a cost not exceeding $10,000. He was a little too late, as the place had been closed to the great Philetus; but Cranberry is after him, and Lumber will have to take a back seat next time.

Not less than 35,000 barrels of cranberries will be shipped to market from Berlin this season. It costs from $2.75 to $3.50 a barrel to place the fruit on the track at Berlin. The best marshes in the State are within a radius of eight miles of the depot. On two of the largest marshes,—those belonging to the Cary Brothers, and to Mr. Sackett,—there are now at work 2,500 pickers. They are paid 75 cents a bushel for picking, and average a barrel a day each. LUKE.

EDUCATIONAL.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, 71, 73 and 75 East Sixty-first street, New York. [illegible] 1872. For full information [illegible]. Address as above, at 75 East Sixty-first Street.

LAW AND EQUITY.

Notes of Interest.

[illegible]

The United States Circuit Court.

[illegible]

The United States District Court.

[illegible]

The Superior Court.

[illegible]

The Circuit Court.

[illegible]

LAW AND EQUITY.

Notice of Interest.

—William Butterfield has for twenty-seven years edited the Concord (N. H.) Patriot, which is about to be sold, to close a partnership.

—The Rev. Dr. Kirk has returned to Boston, with sight partially restored, and hopeful of a complete cure.

—General Selden Connor, of Augusta, Me., has declined the Governorship of the National Military Asylum at Milwaukee, Wis.

—The Argentine mission, worth $7,500, has been successively declined by General Julius White, of Illinois, and James L. Orr, of South Carolina.

—The late Rev. Samuel J. Browne, of Cincinnati, had hoarded $65,000 in United States bonds, and his estate realizes far more than expected.

—It is said that Sir John Hanmer's title, on being raised to the English peerage, will be Baron Hanmer, of Flint and Hanmer.

—Mayor Walker, of Milledgeville, Ga., resigned because the Council reduced a fine he had imposed from $50 to $25.

—Colonel John M. Glidden, of Charlestown, N. H., lately deceased, represented his town in the Legislature several years, and his district in the State Senate two years.

—The Empress Elizabeth of Austria has written to the Woman's Rights Club in Vienna: "Ladies, take my advice and keep away from politics. There is nothing but misery in it."

—Charles Baines, for the past thirteen years Assistant Superintendent of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, has retired from that position.

—Governor Warmoth has sold his one-fourth interest in the New Orleans *Republican*, because of its lukewarm support of the Liberal-Democratic State ticket, whilst his Excellency is, as he says, red-hot.

—The new King of Sweden, Oscar II., is 43 years old, and has three sons and one daughter. The heir apparent is Prince Oscar Gustave Adolphus, born in 1858.

—Judge Delano R. Eckles, of Indianapolis, has been appointed to the Professorship of Law in the State University, made vacant by the resignation of the Hon. S. E. Perkins.

—Stoddard Judd, of Fox Lake, Dodge County, who has filled a large place in the history of Wisconsin, having been a member of the two Constitutional Conventions, repeatedly in the Legislature, largely instrumental in the building of the LaCrosse Railroad, etc., is hopelessly insane.

—The tripartite Superintendency of the Erie Railway is as follows: Department of Transportation, Hamden H. V. Pratt, of Elmira; Department of Road, Robert M. Brown, of New York; Department of Rolling Stock, Myron E. Brown, of Buffalo

—Edward Brooks, one of the Sheriffs of London, has been obliged to retire from the office in consequence of ill-health. The mortality among Sheriffs of London in recent years has been remarkable. Sir James Duke Lattin died in office, and not long afterward his colleague, Alderman Sir Joseph Causton. Mr. Young died after a brief illness, just a year ago, as he was about to assume the duties of the office.

—The accomplished widow of Austin Brooks, deceased, formerly of the Quincy *Herald*, about four weeks ago married a dashing Major Howe, of St. Louis, upon rather short acquaintance. She was induced to sell her property at Hannibal and Quincy, with the view of removing to St. Louis. A few days ago the Major was arrested by the Quincy Chief of Police, McGraw, on a charge of forgery. He is supposed to be a grand villain. The deceived woman sees her error, and will at once commence a suit for divorce.

Wisconsin Cranberries.

RIVER, Wis., Sept. 21.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Within five years a very productive industry has grown up in Waushara County, in this State. The cranberry marshes which border the Fox and Wolf Rivers have been found to be the most valuable lands in the West. Five years ago, there was no sale for them at any price, and only occasionally a "forty" was disposed of to some hop-grower on the prairie who bought it up for the small tamaracks that grew upon it; and, when the tamaracks had been all cut off and carried away to do duty as hop-poles, the purchaser would convey the "forty" to any person who would pay for the papers, and consider himself lucky in getting rid of very worthless property. Since it has been demonstrated that these marshes, by judicious cultivation, can be made to yield from 50 to 300 bushels of cranberries per acre, the market value of that which is from $9 to its hundred has risen in value from one to a fifty more than nothing to, in some instances, $750 an acre. The cost of putting marsh into first-class bearing condition is from $50 to $60 per acre. A few more years, and four or five years ago, bought a "forty" for the hop-poles that were on it, and whoeonid find no one to whom he would take it off his hands at any price then, now refuses $60 an acre for it, for, within two years, this same "forty" will be yielding him $300 an acre, net. There is now a time when Lemlie will King in the Fox and Wolf country, yet Lumber has been denied, and King Cranberry reigns in its stead. Very recently, one of the Cranberry nobility, having a keen appreciation of the relationship between the pocket and political preferment, requested the Republican managers to put him in nomination in this district, as he could be elected to Congress for a trifle not exceeding $10,000. He was a little too late, as the place had been already filled at a cost not exceeding $6,000. He will have to take a back seat next time.

Not less than 35,000 barrels of cranberries will be shipped from this point to Berlin this season. It costs from $2.75 to $3.50 a barrel to place the fruit on the cars at Berlin, and the best markets in the State are within a radius of eight miles of the depot. On two of the largest marshes, those belonging to the Cary Brothers, and to Mr. Goodrich, there are now at work 250 pickers. They are paid 75 cents a bushel for picking, and average a barrel a day each. LUNT.

EDUCATIONAL.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, 71, 73 and 75 East Sixty-first st., New York. Will commence the 9th school year Sept. 16, 1873. For Full Information send for circular. Address as above, or 71 East Sixty-first st.

A PAYING INVESTMENT,

—The average receipts since it was opened, on Sunday, being $2,000 a day. If its prosperity is to be raised to the dignity of winning the man who were bold enough to put their money in will realize a handsome return, besides enjoying the satisfaction of having conferred a benefit upon the city in which they live, and, in a degree, upon the country at large.

It is proposed to enlarge the building, and

A PERMANENT INSTITUTION,

with an exhibition every year.

There have been no premiums offered, except upon applications of exhibitors for space in several departments. The public pays for everything, and had an opportunity of comparison, which will result in favor of a more conservative building, always in sight, and gives a verdict as to what is and is not wanted. That is the fairest way of competition.

This Exposition has been a good thing for Louisville especially. It is an old city, with a vast amount of idle capital, that could be advantageously employed in many ways, and this may be a stimulus that will force some of it from its hiding-places into beneficial activity. The Louisvillians have surprised everybody in their understanding. They have evidently done better than they expected, and are well pleased with their success. They may do equally as well in some important particulars, or worse.

Travellers passing through should stop over and see the Exposition and the city. It is extensively

RAPIDLY IMPROVING.

This year some five millions of dollars are being put into new buildings. It is an unusual sort of a place, with a sacred odor of dignity around its streets. The houses on the business streets are comparatively insignificant, though occasionally may be seen fine specimens of architecture. Nearly every hotel has a horse railroad in front of it. There is better accommodation in that respect than in any other city in the Union. The residence streets are the most pleasant in the world. Shade-trees border on both sides, and every house has its front-yard, with grass, flowers, and shrubbery. They look very cosy. Then there are good hotels, good newspapers, and the Mammoth Cave is only 173 miles away.

PERSONAL.

—Colonel R. Barnwell Rhett, Jr., has become editor of the New Orleans *Picayune*.

—William Butterfield has for twenty-seven years edited the Concord (N. H.) *Patriot*, which is about to be sold, to close a partnership.

—The Rev. Dr. Kirk has returned to Boston, with sight partially restored, and hopeful of a complete cure.

—General Selden Connor, of Augusta, Me., has declined the Governorship of the National Military Asylum at Milwaukee, Wis.

—The Argentine mission, worth $7,500, has been successively declined by General Julius White, of Illinois, and James L. Orr, of South Carolina.

—The late Rev. Samuel J. Browne, of Cincinnati, had hoarded $65,000 in United States bonds, and his estate realizes far more than expected.

—It is said that Sir John Hanmer's title, on being raised to the English peerage, will be Baron Hanmer, of Flint and Hanmer.

—Mayor Walker, of Milledgeville, Ga., resigned because the Council reduced a fine he had imposed from $50 to $25.

—Colonel John M. Glidden, of Charlestown, N. H., lately deceased, represented his town in the Legislature several years, and his district in the State Senate two years.

—The Empress Elizabeth of Austria has written to the Woman's Rights Club in Vienna: "Ladies, take my advice and keep away from politics. There is nothing but misery in it."

—Charles Baines, for the past thirteen years Assistant Superintendent of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, has retired from that position.

—Governor Warmoth has sold his one-fourth interest in the New Orleans *Republican*, because of its lukewarm support of the Liberal-Democratic State ticket, whilst his Excellency is, as he says, red-hot.

—The new King of Sweden, Oscar II., is 43 years old, and has three sons and one daughter. The heir apparent is Prince Oscar Gustave Adolphus, born in 1858.

—Judge Delano R. Eckles, of Indianapolis, has been appointed to the Professorship of Law in the State University, made vacant by the resignation of the Hon. S. E. Perkins.

—Stoddard Judd, of Fox Lake, Dodge County, who has filled a large place in the history of Wisconsin, having been a member of the two Constitutional Conventions, repeatedly in the Legislature, largely instrumental in the building of the LaCrosse Railroad, etc., is hopelessly insane.

—The tripartite Superintendency of the Erie Railway is as follows: Department of Transportation, Hamden H. V. Pratt, of Elmira; Department of Road, Robert M. Brown, of New York; Department of Rolling Stock, Myron E. Brown, of Buffalo

—Edward Brooks, one of the Sheriffs of London, has been obliged to retire from the office in consequence of ill-health. The mortality among Sheriffs of London in recent years has been remarkable. Sir James Duke Lattin died in office, and not long afterward his colleague, Alderman Sir Joseph Causton. Mr. Young died after a brief illness, just a year ago, as he was about to assume the duties of the office.

—The accomplished widow of Austin Brooks, deceased, formerly of the Quincy *Herald*, about four weeks ago married a dashing Major Howe, of St. Louis, upon rather short acquaintance. She was induced to sell her property at Hannibal and Quincy, with the view of removing to St. Louis. A few days ago the Major was arrested by the Quincy Chief of Police, McGraw, on a charge of forgery. He is supposed to be a grand villain. The deceived woman sees her error, and will at once commence a suit for divorce.

Wisconsin Cranberries.

RIVER, Wis., Sept. 21.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Within five years a very productive industry has grown up in Waushara County, in this State. The cranberry marshes which border the Fox and Wolf Rivers have been found to be the most valuable lands in the West. Five years ago, there was no sale for them at any price, and only occasionally a "forty" was disposed of to some hop-grower on the prairie who bought it up for the small tamaracks that grew upon it; and, when the tamaracks had been all cut off and carried away to do duty as hop-poles, the purchaser would convey the "forty" to any person who would pay for the papers, and consider himself lucky in getting rid of very worthless property. Since it has been demonstrated that these marshes, by judicious cultivation, can be made to yield from 50 to 300 bushels of cranberries per acre, the market value of that which is from $9 to its hundred has risen in value from one to a fifty more than nothing to, in some instances, $750 an acre. The cost of putting marsh into first-class bearing condition is from $50 to $60 per acre. A few more years, and four or five years ago, bought a "forty" for the hop-poles that were on it, and whoeonid find no one to whom he would take it off his hands at any price then, now refuses $60 an acre for it, for, within two years, this same "forty" will be yielding him $300 an acre, net. There is now a time when Lemlie will King in the Fox and Wolf country, yet Lumber has been denied, and King Cranberry reigns in its stead. Very recently, one of the Cranberry nobility, having a keen appreciation of the relationship between the pocket and political preferment, requested the Republican managers to put him in nomination in this district, as he could be elected to Congress for a trifle not exceeding $10,000. He was a little too late, as the place had been already filled at a cost not exceeding $6,000. He will have to take a back seat next time.

Not less than 35,000 barrels of cranberries will be shipped from this point to Berlin this season. It costs from $2.75 to $3.50 a barrel to place the fruit on the cars at Berlin, and the best markets in the State are within a radius of eight miles of the depot. On two of the largest marshes, those belonging to the Cary Brothers, and to Mr. Goodrich, there are now at work 250 pickers. They are paid 75 cents a bushel for picking, and average a barrel a day each. LUNT.

EDUCATIONAL.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, 71, 73 and 75 East Sixty-first st., New York. Will commence the 9th school year Sept. 16, 1873. For Full Information send for circular. Address as above, or 71 East Sixty-first st.

THE LAST MURDER.

The Slayer of Young McWilliams Apprehended.

He Proves to be a Recent Importation from Philadelphia.

Undoubted Evidence of the Fellow's Guilt.

Coroner's Inquest on the Body of the Murdered Boy.

Testimony of a Long Array of Witnesses.

Appearance and Conduct of the Prisoner.

Mainly through the unceasing exertions of Sergeant Jones M. Johnson and Coroner John Stephens, the murderer of the unfortunate young printer, James P. McWilliams, was taken into custody at an early hour yesterday morning. Shortly after the fatal shot had been fired, Sergeant Johnson arrived on the scene of the terrible crime, and was quickly joined by the Coroner. The search for evidence then commenced. Those who had witnessed the murder, or who had seen the young men who had immediately after McWilliams fell, were aroused from their slumbers and closely questioned. All agreed in the statement that some of the men had disappeared in an alley running between Adams and Monroe streets and Clinton and Canal streets, and that others of the same party had attempted to effect an entrance to the boarding house, No. 135 South Clinton street, and, failing in that, had followed those who had gone down the alley. The alley was carefully examined, but no traces of the young men could be found. The Sergeant and the Coroner were about to give up the search in despair when they accidently learned information of the most important character. They were told that a man named McCloud, who was then in a saloon on Madison street, knew something of the whereabouts of those whom they were seeking. They immediately visited the place and found the man mentioned. He informed them that four or five young men had entered the back yard of No. 42 West Monroe street, from the alley, shortly after the shot had been fired, and that they were then in that house. Johnson and Stephens went there, and woke up the proprietress. They could learn nothing of value from her, but Miss Burk, whose testimony will be found below, told them that the men who had entered by the back way were then in a room in the house. She also informed them that another man, a stranger in the house, had entered a few minutes after the others. He went out under the sidewalk a short time afterward, came back again, and then jumped through a window, and escaped. This man's name, the officials were informed, was Collins. Previous to this, Johnson had searched the boarding house No. 135 South Clinton street, and had found a man in bed there named Lafayette Collins. The men in No. 42 West Monroe street were taken out of their room and brought to the Madison Street Station. Then Johnson visited No. 135 South Clinton street again, and ordered Cullin to accompany him to the boarding-house on West Monroe street, where he was confronted with Miss Burk and the other women of the house. They all stated emphatically that he was not the man who had jumped through the window. While they were speaking, a young man named Thomas Cullin, a boarder at No. 135 South Clinton street, who had followed Johnson and Collins from that house, came up. He had nothing on but an undershirt and a pair of pantaloons, and his suspenders were hanging down. When the women saw him, they told the sergeant that he was the man. He was then arrested. Cullin was not intoxicated at that time.

An inquest on the remains of the murdered McWilliams was held in the Court-room of the Union Street Police Station, last evening. The following evidence was adduced:

TESTIMONY OF DR. M'CARTHY.

Dr. John McCarthy, County Physician, sworn, testified as follows: I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of James P. McWilliams, now lying dead in the basement of this building. I found a gun-shot wound, which entered the right eye, and, passing backward through the *petrous* portion of the left temporal bone, lodged in the substance of the brain. Death was produced by the gunshot wound. I recognize this as the ball which I took from the brain.

TESTIMONY OF M. A. MOORE.

M. A. Moore, sworn: I reside at No. 119 South Jefferson street. I am a compositor in the Chicago *Times* office. I was acquainted with James P. McWilliams, the deceased. I last saw him alive on Monday night, about 11 o'clock. We were then in company on the west side of South Clinton street, and going toward home. When we were between Monroe and Adams streets we saw some men sitting on the fence. There were four, I think. One of them appeared to be intoxicated, and fell from the fence into the yard. A crowd, passing at the time, stopped to see what was the matter. Deceased and myself were among the crowd. I was a little nearer to Adams street than he was. The four men appeared to gather around McWilliams and myself. One of the four men laid his hand upon McWilliams' arm. I then went back. One of the men asked what was the matter with me. I replied by asking him the same question. A sober member of the party said, "Nothing is the matter; all we want is for you to pass on." I am not certain whether deceased said anything back or not. He and I moved on south. We had gone about five steps when the shot was fired. I started to run toward Adams street. I had taken five or ten steps when I turned and saw a man running north. I saw one of them run into an alley leading east. I went back to deceased, and saw that he was shot. I did not say a word. I immediately ran towards the [illegible] for help. I don't think I would be able to recognize any of the men in the crowd. [The prisoners were brought out, but witness failed to identify any of them.] It was so dark I could not see any of their faces. I did not have but a few words with them. We were only in their company but a minute or two. They released McWilliams immediately after taking hold of him. Two of them seemed to be intoxicated.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES BLANCHARD.

Charles Blanchard sworn: I board at McDonald's boarding-house on Canal street, near the depot. I was in a lager beer saloon, on Madison street near Canal, at a late hour on Monday night. There were four men besides myself in the saloon. [The prisoners were again brought in, and were recognized by witness as the men who were in the saloon.] I don't know the names of but one of them. I heard him called "Corkey" by some of his companions. We were in the saloon from 9 o'clock until 11. One of the four was sober, two slightly, and a third very much intoxicated. The one called "Corkey" was the person most intoxicated. We were drinking beer and amusing ourselves when "Corkey" drew a revolver from his hip-pocket and commenced to flourish it around. We tried to take it away from him, but he refused to give it up. We then cautioned him not to handle it so much. After drinking several glasses of beer, we left the saloon, and, walking south on Canal street, entered another saloon, where we had another drink. We then went out on the sidewalk, and I left the party. I watched them for some time. They walked down Canal street, and turned up a street two or three squares away. I saw the revolver in "Corkey's" hand. [Witness was here shown a No. 2 Smith & Wesson revolver, which, he said, looked like the one he had seen in "Corkey's" hand.] "Corkey" was just so drunk but that he could walk, though he staggered considerably. I did not hear anything of the shooting, until I heard a policeman talking about it between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. I gave myself up for the purpose of giving testimony in the case. The four men treated me in the saloon; they would not let me treat. "Corkey's" coat was so short that it exposed his pistol every time he moved. We were joking about it. The revolver was silver-mounted and ivory-handled. After leaving them I went to the billiard saloon on the corner of Clinton and Madison streets, and subsequently walked up and down the streets, as we could not get into our boarding house. When the policeman told me of the murder, the thought flashed across my mind that the boys, being drunk, would have shot somebody if they got into trouble. I told the policeman about this matter. "Corkey" was the only one in the crowd who showed a revolver.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. BLANCHARD.

Mrs. Maggie Blanchard sworn: I live at No. 137 South Clinton street. I do not know the man who was shot. I was awakened about half-past 11 o'clock last night by loud talking and noise, which seemed to be coming from the direction of Clinton and Adams streets. I arose and looked out of the window, and saw four men pass and sit down on the fence in front of No. 141 South Clinton street. They did not make much noise at that time. Two young men came from the direction of Monroe street towards the men on the fence. Something occurred in the crowd, and there seemed to be some remarks between the parties. One of the two young men went on, and the other stayed behind. Suddenly I heard a shot, and then the four ran away. They first ran into No. 135, and then ran across the street and down an alley toward Canal street. When I got on the sidewalk I found a man lying on the sidewalk. A man was standing near him who afterwards went away. The shot came from the crowd. One of the men who ran away seemed much excited. He wore a cap, was smooth-faced, and rather slender in figure. I think he was in his shirt-sleeves. ["Corkey" was here brought before witness. She thought he was the man.] "Corkey" acknowledged that he wore a cap on Monday night. I think the man that was killed said "Come," or something of that kind. No. 135 is a boarding-house kept by Mrs. Fond. I recognize the man called "Corkey" as one of the boarders in that house.

TESTIMONY OF M. J. BURNETT.

M. J. Burnett sworn: I reside at No. 141 South Clinton street. I was awakened between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, and got up and opened the window-shutter and looked out. I first looked up towards Adams street, and then looked the other way. Just as I turned my head I saw a man shoot, and then saw a man fall. There were three men standing together in one place, and one man in another. The man who shot ran to the door of No. 135 South Clinton street. I lost sight of him. I cannot tell how he was dressed, but I think he wore light clothes. I heard some words just before the shot was fired, but cannot say what they were. I saw two men run across the street, and into an alley. I am positive that the man who did the shooting ran to No. 135. I could not tell whether he was intoxicated or not. I do not recognize the prisoner, "Corkey," as one of the boarders at No. 135, and do not recognize him as the man who did the shooting. The man was dressed either in a light coat or in his shirt sleeves. The man who did the shooting and the man who was shot were about twenty or thirty feet apart.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN WOODS.

John Woods sworn: I reside at No. 82 South Jefferson street. Last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, I was near No. 32 Madison street. A party came out of a saloon. All seemed to be very much intoxicated, with the exception of a friend of mine named Fry.

TESTIMONY OF MARY M'GUEY.

Mrs. Mary McGuey sworn: I reside at No. 42 West Monroe street. At half-past 11 o'clock last night we heard men singing along the street. I recognized some of the voices as those of some of the boarders at our house. One of the voices was a strange one. I think it was the voice of one of the boarders at Fond's, on Clinton street. I heard the strange voice bid the others good night, but they did not separate then. I went out on the steps, but they had gone. Then I went back into the house, and told the boarding mistress, Mrs. Fitz, that I thought they had all gone to Fond's to sleep. We went to bed, and shortly afterward heard a shot fired. In a few minutes we heard four men running through the back yard and come into the house. They came into the house through the back entrance, and went up stairs to bed. A few minutes afterward I heard some one go down stairs. I opened the door, and saw it was the strange young man. He went under the sidewalk, but came out immediately, and went up stairs again. They called this man "Corkey" Collins. He changed his hat while up stairs. When he came down again he knocked at the dining-room door. Mrs. Fitz jumped up and opened it. She said, "What have you done? Have you killed anybody?" He answered, "No." I think he had a cap on when he went up stairs; when he came down he had on a white hat. He ran through the dining-room into an adjoining bedroom, and jumped through the window, breaking off some slats which were nailed over it. After he went away we went to bed. He did not seem to be drunk. I don't think he had on a coat when he went through the window.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. FOND.

Mrs. Ellen Fond sworn: I reside at No. 135 South Clinton street. I keep a boarding-house there. I have a boarder who is commonly called "Corkey" Collins. I think his proper name is Thomas Collins. I saw him last evening about 9 o'clock. He was in bed at my house a short time before he was arrested. I think it was then about 1 o'clock. The officers came to the house to see what boarders were absent. "Corkey" was then in bed, undressed, and apparently asleep. I saw nobody come into the house after the shot was fired. I saw two or three men run into an alley after the shooting. Any person can come into the house without my knowing it.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER MILLER.

Officer Edwin Miller sworn: I am a police officer. I searched the trunk of the man "Corkey" Collins, and found a lot of cartridges. [Witness identified them; they corresponded with the bullet found in the brain of deceased.] I found two of the cartridges in the prisoner's bed.

The testimony of Mrs. Sarah McCloud, of No. 42 Monroe street, was corroborative of that of Mrs. Sarah McGuey.

TESTIMONY OF ANNA BURK.

Miss Anna Burk sworn: I reside at No. 42 Monroe street. About five minutes after the shot was fired, a crowd came into the back yard. There were four or five men. They were running very fast. They all went up stairs with the exception of one. He went under the sidewalk, but came out in two or three minutes, and then went up stairs.

TESTIMONY OF MARY JANE FITZ.

Mrs. Mary Jane Fitz sworn: I reside at No. 42 West Monroe street. I keep a boarding-house there. About half past 11 o'clock I heard the boys coming home singing. I knew their voices. Soon afterwards I heard a shot, and I said to Mary, my girl: "There; 'Corkey' had shot some one," because I knew he carried a pistol. I saw the revolver in his hand a week ago. We went to bed, and shortly afterward I heard some persons running through the yard, and then go up stairs. Shortly afterward there was a knock at the dining-room door. I opened it, and saw "Corkey" outside. I said, "Corkey, did you shoot anybody?" He said, "No; let me out." He then ran through the dining-room, and into an adjoining bedroom, and jumped through the window. I could not tell what kind of clothes he had on. I noticed he had on Duffy's hat when he came down stairs. He seemed very much frightened and excited. The time between firing of the shot and when the men came into the house was about ten minutes.

TESTIMONY OF WM FRY.

William Fry, one of the prisoners, sworn: I reside at No. 42 West Monroe street. I was in a saloon last night, near the corner of Canal and Madison streets. The saloon is owned by J. C. Thorley. In my company were Duffy, William Kerwick, and "Corkey." I do not know his other name. We played several games of cards in the saloon, and left about half-past 10 o'clock and started to go home. We went south on Canal street and West on Monroe street. We stopped at a saloon on Canal street, and took another drink. We stopped at last opposite No. 42 West Monroe street. "Corkey" sang a song. Then we insisted on his going home, as he was full; and we took him to No. 135 South Clinton street, where he boards. We stood up against the fence, and two men came along. They got into a dispute with some one of our party. Duffy and myself quieted the party, and they proceeded on their way, going south. As they passed "Corkey" said something. The two men stopped. I asked them to walk on so as not to have any quarrel, and they started to walk south on Clinton street. I then turned around to our party. "Corkey" stepped in front of the other two men of our party. As I came up within six feet of him I saw the pistol in his hand. I said to him, "For God's sake, don't shoot, 'Corkey.'" He stepped one side as I advanced, and I stepped to the other side and abreast of him as he discharged the pistol. Three of us started to run. We ran across Clinton street, through an alley, and into the back yard of No. 42 West Monroe street. I did not see "Corkey," or which way he went after he fired the shot. About ten minutes after he fired the shot he came into the house where I boarded, and undressed, and went to bed, and remained there about two minutes. Then he got up and left the house, and I did not see him again until I saw him here. "Corkey" was very much intoxicated at this time he fired the shot, so much so that he could not walk straight. I told my room-mate, Mr. Connelly, that "Corkey" had shot some one. I do not know of any of our party falling off the fence. I am a last-maker.

TESTIMONY OF W. KERWICK.

William Kerwick, sworn: I was in the house No. 42 West Monroe street, and "Corkey" came there about dark in the evening, and paid me some money that he owed me. He invited Fry, Duffy, Lynch, and myself out to have a drink with him. We went to the corner of Canal and Monroe streets, and took two drinks together. We then went to the corner of Canal and Madison streets, in a saloon, and played cards for a good while. "Corkey" had a pistol in his hand, and we tried to get it away from him. He put it in his pocket and refused to give it up. After we left the saloon on the corner of Canal and Madison streets we went south on Canal street. Lynch was not with us then. We then went to No. 135 South Clinton street, where "Corkey" boarded, and stood on the sidewalk in front of the house. Dorris came up with our party, and asked for the pistol. Two young men then came along, and asked what was the matter. I don't know what reply was made. I think the two young men were told by Duffy to walk away, and they went on. After they had gone about thirty feet I heard the report of a pistol, but do not know who had it when it was fired. I saw one of the two young men who had passed fall. The shot was fired near the fence, where "Corkey" was standing. I stood within eight feet of "Corkey" and Dorris when the shot was fired, and saw the flash, but do not know who fired the shot. After the shot we all ran to our boarding house. In about five minutes "Corkey" came into the house and took my pants and went down stairs. "Corkey" wore a cap and a short black coat all the evening.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD DUFFY.

Edward Duffy, sworn: Last evening William Kerwick, Fry, "Corkey," Lynch, and myself went from No. 42 West Monroe street to a saloon on the corner of Madison and Canal streets, where we played cards until between 11 and 12 o'clock. "Corkey" had a pistol in his pocket, and he also had it out. I tried to get it from him, but he put it in his pocket. We then went down Canal street, and had a drink in a hotel. We then went west on Monroe street, singing, and went south on Clinton street to No. 135. I was a little in advance of the rest. The rest went up to the fence, but I stood out on the sidewalk. A number of persons were passing at the time, and I said to one of them, "Johnny, go on, for some of these men are drunk." Soon after that I turned Kerwick back, and then turned to go to "Corkey," and stopped him. Shortly after, I heard a shot, but did not see the flash. As soon as I heard the shot I got excited, and ran away to my boarding-house. In a little while "Corkey" came in and changed his clothes, taking my coat, and then, I think, he went down stairs. I did not see Dorris with us at the time of the shooting.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD DORRIS.

Edward Dorris, the man who was arrested on the scene of the murder shortly after its commission, was brought before the jury, and asked if he had an unsworn statement to make. He answered in the negative, saying that he knew nothing about the crime; that he was drunk at the time, and scarcely able to take care of himself. He denied being the man who fell off the fence into the yard, as intimated in the reports yesterday morning.

He was discharged from custody, together with young Lynch.

THOMAS CULLIN, ALIAS "CORKEY,"

who was branded as the murderer of the unfortunate McWilliams by the testimony of nearly every witness, was brought from the "pen," where he and the other prisoners had been in charge of a police officer, and taken into the presence of his judges and the large number of spectators who had patiently waited for the conclusion of the long investigation. He was dressed in a dark coat and pants and an undershirt. As he came out the door he dropped his head, and kept his eyes upon the floor under the searching gaze of those assembled to hear his guilt pronounced. He remained standing in that position until Coroner Stephens told him to take a seat.

The Coroner then addressed him in a few brief sentences. He said he could not swear him, but if he wished to make a statement to the jury he was at liberty to do so. He warned him, however, not to say anything that would criminate himself and prejudice his case in the eyes of the upper Court.

Cullin replied in a quick and nervous manner that he had no particular statement to make. He was intoxicated on Monday night,—so much so that he did not know he was at home when standing on the sidewalk in front of his boarding-house. He could not tell what had happened; he knew nothing at all about it. He did not remember firing a shot.

THE VERDICT.

He was then taken back to the "pen," and the jury, after brief deliberation, rendered a verdict to the effect that James P. McWilliams came to his death from a gunshot wound in the head, inflicted by a pistol in the hands of Thomas Cullin.

The verdict was read to Cullin, after which he was remanded to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Fry, Kerwick, and Duffy were held in bail of $1,000 each as witnesses.

THE MURDERER

is not a bad looking young man by any means. He is 22 years of age, and a stone-cutter by trade. He was born in Headford, County of Galway, Ireland, and emigrated with his parents to this country when he was 9 years of age. Five weeks ago he came to this city from Philadelphia, for the purpose of getting employment, he having been informed that men of his craft were better paid and more certain of steady work in Chicago than anywhere else in the country. He is married, and his wife, father, and several brothers and sisters reside in Philadelphia. It was his intention, as soon as he had accumulated sufficient money, to send for his wife and bring her to this city. He bitterly regrets the day he first entered a saloon, and attributes all his misfortunes to intoxicating liquor. All through the Coroner's investigation he evinced the most intense anxiety concerning the nature of the testimony brought against him, and constantly inquired of the officers who were guarding him if they thought the jury would find him guilty of murder in the first degree. He was perfectly cool and collected, however, when the verdict was read to him.

Sale of a Filibustering Schooner.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 24.—The Cuban war vessel Pioneer was sold at Newport to-day by the United States Marshal for $4,000.

GENERAL B. F. BUTLER.

The Redoubtable Massachusetts Congressman in Chicago.

He Entertains His Friends with a Characteristic Speech.

The West Side Rink the Scene of Mr. Butler's Effort.

Frank Lumbard Adds Largely in Making the Affair a Success.

The announcement that Major General B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, was to speak at the West Side Rink, drew to that place last night a great number of people, many of them Republicans, and many Liberals who had a natural desire to hear so renowned an individual. Between them, the capacious Rink was very well filled. A band of music occupied the place it used to, when the Rink was an ice-field, and helped to draw in the stragglers. A stand had been erected at the eastern end of the Rink, but, owing to the deplorable parsimony of the Republican party, the accommodations for reporters were detestable, and the Committee who had charge of arrangements were as scant of tables and chairs as if they fancied the General's speech was not to be printed.

The appearance of Frank Lumbard on this scantily-furnished platform was the signal for genuine applause. He has been a stranger to Chicago politics for some time, and his return brought back memories of meetings before the fire and even prior to the war.

The cries for Lumbard presently gave way to appeals for Butler. People who have no seats are very apt to get uneasy, and they manifested it by their shouts. Presently a young gentleman of irreproachable attire, waved his silk hat at the audience, as one would say "shut up," and then announced that General Butler had telegraphed that he was on the Milwaukee train and would be in at 9:45.

Thereupon the calls for Lumbard, the idol of the Chicago ward meeting, were renewed. Some one inquired after Long John, which caused laughter, and after Horace Greeley, which induced applause. Finally Frank yielded, and came forward, and began with "All the way from Missouri." A wretch who climbed upon the side of the platform and obstructed the vision of a few freemen of Illinois was threatened with death if he did not descend, and came down more promptly than Captain Scott's coon. The song in question, which relates to a distinguished Liberal and a little brown jug, was greatly applauded by a sympathetic audience.

The citizens of Illinois assembled in mass meeting at the Rink, not forgetful of that colored race which had suffered so much and which they had redeemed from the chains of slavery, and not averse to the memories of the recent bloody war, asked for "Old Shady," but did not get him, and had to content themselves with base instrumental music played by perspiring Teutons.

The intelligent audience was then informed that General Butler would be there in five minutes, and some one said "Spoons."

Then Lumbard relented, and gave them "Old Shady," which all applauded except two or three colored brethren, who did not want any such ungrammatical old nigger trotted out before white folks.

Mr. Lumbard proposed three cheers for Grant and Wilson, which were given. Greeley got kisses and cheers,—four of one to two of the other.

Another announcement was made—the General was near Halsted street.

A man on the platform asked if Mr. Jones was present, and got about thirty responses from him.

At last the General arrived, and got on the stand amid great applause. H. B. Miller called the meeting to order, and nominated J. D. Ward as President.

GENERAL BUTLER

then came forward and said he desired to apologize for coming to speak on topics not connected with their State election, but it came at the same time with the National one. He did not propose to discuss men. They were nothing when they left their party. A President was nothing without Congress. A Republican one controlled Johnson, and would have done it better but for the defection of an Illinois Senator. They were fighting to execute the privilege of freemen, of electing their own laws—a privilege enjoyed by no other people in the world. He assumed they desired reasons rather than jests, and so he would speak on the great questions now at issue, dealing with men only in public acts. He detested this constant stream of vituperation, for which both sides were to blame, so that it seemed as if parties nominated candidates for the Penitentiary. Both candidates for the Presidency had been so vituperated that any foreigner would wonder at Americans. It was the fault of the political system and of the papers that men were thus abused. But it hurt no one, or he would have died long ago.

They were now called on to turn the Government over to new people. Why? Did they want a Government which was respected? America was at peace with the world. England was being mulcted for aid given to rebels. The country was respected as a great military power. The Republican parties raise immense armies to fight in the noblest cause. When peace was declared a million and a half of soldiers were disbanded. Now Mr. Greeley said they must not meet to consult how to govern the country they saved. Was that to be borne? The only ones he did not insult were deserters now returning to vote for Greeley. The country had shown its financial capacity by beginning to pay its immense debt, and by greatly reducing it and lowering taxes. Money could be borrowed at lower rates than ever before, as shown by the recent loans. They had liberty and equality for all men. The Republican party emancipated the blacks and gave them the ballot. As for the foreign-born citizens, the present Administration had relieved them from all liability to their old Governments when they had been naturalized here, by various treaties that had been secured, and wherever he went the American flag sheltered him.

That was the record of the Republican party, and why was the Government to be taken from it? Had it not given prosperity at home? Everything was prosperous, and it seemed as if God was to make it the [illegible] country of the world. The farmers were better [illegible]. Their mortgages had been paid off, and more houses built this year than in any five before, and that under Republican rule. Why should they go back on prosperity so general? They started at Cincinnati a Revenue Reform which meant to reduce the tariff, and they nominated the embodiment of Protection. They spoke of the habits and wishes of men, but what were they to the people. If General Grant appointed his relatives, it needed no apology. He had appointed nine, and had 60,000 offices. He had to appoint some one's relatives, why not his own? [illegible] he did not provide for his kinsmen. Grant had gifts. So did Thomas, Farragut, and Sheridan. All great Generals did. These gifts came from good men. How long was it since giving was bad? Had there been no wedding gifts? It was said there was corruption in office, and none knew it better than those who said it—men who left since they were not allowed to share in corruption. A phrenologist had told him all Greeley's heads had a sore or a soft spot. There were many bad men in office. Why not? There were many of them. John Quincy Adams was turned out since he spent too much money, and yet he spent only thirteen millions. Now, the expenses had to be greatly increased, and it would be wonderful if there were not bad men. The Savior, though omniscient, appointed one Apostle, and made him Treasurer of the concern. Could they expect Grant to do better? An honest Administration detected these men. If dishonest, it would cover them up. There always would be corruption. Napoleon the Great governed his army with power and vigor, but of the money he gave his paymasters, 15 per cent was unaccounted for. The late war had been carried on with paymasters picked up everywhere, and the percentage of loss in twelve years was less than [illegible] per cent. Mr. Spinner reported that, of the money under his charge as Treasurer, the percentage of loss was less than one ten-thousandth of 1 per cent. Could any banker do better? If officers were so corrupt, it would be better to leave them in, since they had already all the things they stole to get. It was well to recall the fable of the fox, swarm of flies, and swallow. What did the people care for office? All they wanted was the happiness of the country. Civil service reform he thought a humbug, and did not care who knew it. He believed in a change every four years. It was the trusted clerk who defaulted.

It was said money had been taken out of the Treasury. Not a word of truth in it. But if a few thousands were taken out, how little in comparison. If Grant took out a million it would be but two and a half cents per head. Then Mr. Sumner, who had gone to Europe, said the country must be stopped in its progress to glory, because Grant did not invite Mr. Douglass to dinner. Mr. Douglass had asked the speaker in Maine if a Democratic President ever asked a negro to dinner. In Maine Mr. Trumbull told them Mr. Boutwell did not keep his accounts honestly, for he reported three separate amounts of money on hand—his own, the Treasurer's, and the Register's. The accounts did not agree by millions. But it was easy of explanation. Probably Mr. Trumbull did not understand Treasury bookkeeping. The Secretary reported every dollar of Government money everywhere.

At this point a torchlight procession came in and delayed the speaking.

The Treasurer reported only what he had on hand and the register also, and the accounts, if honest, must differ.

Lumbard was called for while the crowd was coming in, but as he was not present, the band played.

The General then resumed: Then they tried to draw off some on account of the sale of French arms, and since there was a Senatorial ring. The only one he knew was made up of Schurz, Sumner, Tipton, Fenton, and Trumbull, who all made prepared speeches last winter against the Administration. It was said the money received was not accounted for. Investigation proved this untrue. All our officers received was accounted for. It was said serviceable arms were sold which the law did not allow. What were sold were muzzle-loading rifles, not regarded as serviceable by us, now that we had improved breech-loaders. So the old Springfields had become unserviceable. He thought the French might complain, not the Government. The opposition had been fairly driven from that point. Then it was said neutrality was violated, by selling only to the French, and thus they tried to make up hatred among the Germans. That was false and unfair. The War Department delayed the sale so as to allow a German agent to bid, and a man who came from Germany when it would hold him no longer (Schurz) was now trying to inflame the Germans. They might remember that Mr. Washburne had been the agent of the Germans at Paris, and received the thanks of their Government. The Germans of America had no cause of complaint. But there were no German, no Irish citizens; all who were naturalized were Americans, and he who tried to set up a clan against the Government because they were foreign-born was their worst enemy. He showed by that twenty years ago. In Know-Nothing times in Massachusetts he had refused to disband two companies of Irishmen, and lost his Generalship rather than do it. He who drew distinctions between classes was no statesman, but a demagogue.

There was nothing else, and there all charges ended. But it was also said there should be conciliation. There should. Who was not reconciled to the South? He knew of no one. Mr. Greeley had said he hoped to see Lee have the same estimation as Grant. He did not. So did he. Everywhere at the South Lee's portraits. If they were to be accompanied by portraits of Grant and Sherman, revered as much as Lee and Jackson, he should think the time had come for reconciliation. He did not preach the doctrine of hate. He only asked them to allow the equal rights of all at the South, and then there would be no bloody shirt. He was ready to shake hands with the South when it was as safe there for Northern men as here for Southern men. No one would interfere with John Morgan in Chicago, but nothing of that kind could be done at the South. Mr. Greeley was traveling making speeches, but he who was his own advocate had an ass for a client. No Presidential candidate ever tried it but Scott and Douglas, and they failed, great and gifted as the latter was. Johnson had also tried it, and he came within one of being impeached, and Mr. Greeley must take warning by these examples.

Some more torches came in, and there was another pause till they went out.

The General resumed: He was glad of Mr. Greeley's speeches. He had changed his opinions so often that it was pleasant to know them. He had said at Cincinnati he still favored resuming specie payment. He had said the way to resume was to resume. The effect of that for Chicago would be terrible. It was at present a debtor city. It had borrowed to rebuild and go back to business. Gold was 114 at present. It was 111 when Greeley was nominated. His election would make it 30 more. Every man knew his election would bring down our securities abroad 4 per cent. Specie payment increased every man's debt 14 per cent. Since much money here had been invested in real estate, and that mortgaged, it would make a calamity in Chicago. It would lower the price of produce, tie up money, and strike a blow at the commercial prosperity of the West. The business men of Chicago knew it. Mr. Greeley took it back, in part, at Louisville; but since the war he had been in favor of resuming specie payment without looking at the consequences. But he had also laid down another doctrine. In 1861, he said if any States wanted to secede, he would aid them to go; at Pittsburgh he said he was of the same opinion. If the Union be preserved but at the risk of civil war, he was willing to let any go who wished to. Was not that the issue of the war? If that was not settled, what was? If the doctrine of secession was true, the war was in vain. Mr. Greeley said if the States voted to go out, and he was President, they should go. But the speaker held that that question had been settled with lives and money, and more would be spent before the country should be divided. Each mother who wept a son would unite in that sentiment. He was glad the issue had come. He had been tried with the bayonet, and was with the ballot-box, where deserters would have a better chance. Had he been harsh? He could call Horace Greeley to prove that this was the same old fight. Horace Greeley was at Memphis last year and laid the egg for this campaign. There was nothing spontaneous about Cincinnati. Greeley went South that early to see if the people there would support him. On the 8th of June, 1871, Mr. Greeley said those who fought for secession proposed to renew the fight at the elections, and not with guns, and regain what they lost by the war. He thought Greeley told the truth in that. George T. Hodge, a Greeley Elector in Kentucky, said that Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance meant that Breckinridge and such men would be restored to power, and that Mr. Greeley had promised to aid the friends of the "Lost Cause." The only question, then, was, were the people to surrender in November as Lee did in 1865? Would any patriot leave the party now? His friends at the South were as yet safe only on account of laws the Administration enforced. The Enforcement law was attacked. Had there been any bayonets in Chicago? It was the brightest gem of Republican legislation. It was passed simply to insure a fair election. General Grant had nothing to do with the matter; the power was not entrusted to him. The speaker believed the law would stand for all time, and therefore he wanted the President to have nothing to do with it. All the Republicans wanted was a fair vote, and when they had it they won. The odious Enforcement law was nothing but fair play and fair voting. Like the emancipation proclamation, no party dare repeal it. Then they attacked the Ku-Klux bill. It was not made to oppress the South. He knew about it, for he was responsible for its continuance. In 1868, when Grant was running, the Ku-Klux was organized at the South to beat him there, and they carried Louisiana, but by killing 4,000 men. No one was punished for those murders. In Mississippi 12 school houses were burned. To stop that, a law was passed, so that the United States could protect its citizens. He was an old-fashioned State Rights Democrat, and doubted the propriety of the law at first—not the right, for that they had under the Fourteenth Amendment. But he saw it was the duty of the Government to protect its citizens abroad with all its power. If so, then it was more its duty to protect them at home where they lived. Hence, he went for the law, which he proceeded to state. It was a law which applied in Illinois as well as elsewhere and simply protected all men. He then read the obligation taken by members of the Ku-Klux obtained from South Carolina, where ninety-five people had been convicted for murders, etc., committed while belonging to it. The organization was under the supervision of the Democratic party. He then read the portions of the testimony of the members of the order, showing the purpose of the organization to be to break down the Republican party by whipping and killing. He could read them of hundreds of murders, and of the maltreatment of white women. To put down such things the Ku-Klux law was passed, and General Grant had enforced it. Every man of the order in the South understood that when Greeley was elected they were to be let loose again. For that reason he was before his audience that night. He could not give up the colored people at the South to such men. The blacks were at least loyal to their flag, when the whites were not. They had not Sumner's graces, but they knew their friends. In 1862, at New Orleans, his army was reduced, and he asked for reinforcements and could not get them. Then he asked leave to recruit negroes. It was given, and in four weeks he had 4,000 good men mustered in. In Virginia he enlisted 25,000 more. He was told they would not fight, but he tried the experiment, in the battle at Newmarket Heights. He went on to describe the ground, and its difficult features, and the gallant way in which a column of 3,000 colored soldiers had been led, and carried the Rebel works, leaving behind them 540 dead. Thereupon, he swore to himself and his God that his right hand might forget its cunning if he ever deserted any of that race. He called upon those present to sustain him and his friends at the South for four years more, and then they would take care of themselves. At present they were weak. [illegible] All could count a soldier brother or friend who was dead, and when they voted let them vote as the dead would have done, if alive, and thus they would serve the country for which the soldiers died.

The crowd, which had been gradually melting away, now dissolved entirely, with the exception of a few who remained in order to shake hands with the distinguished speaker. Toward the close, the people got a little restless, and naturally so, for they heard it raining and they had no umbrellas, but they generally listened well and cheered often and freely.

But the enthusiasm was for Frank Lumbard.

TO-DAY'S CONVENTIONS.

Election of Delegates to the Democratic and Liberal Republican Congressional Conventions to be Held this Afternoon.

The Liberal Republican and Democratic primary election held yesterday afternoon, resulted in the selection of the following-named delegates to the Congressional Conventions to be held at the Liberal headquarters, No. 85 South Canal street, at 12 o'clock to-day:

LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

First Ward—John R. Daley, William Borden, M. D. Flaherty, Fred. Haas, and E. Wakeley.

Second Ward—Dr. J. H. Jordan, John Schroeder, Philip Koehler, John Kundinger, Dr. Geo. W. Miller, Sam. Davenport, George Hetzel, Ald. C. H. Swain.

Third Ward—Lewis H. Davis, Nelson Monroe, A. W. Herr, Peter Wolf, James McKindley, W. G. Hathaway, Milton J. Palmer, C. A. Haviland.

Fourth Ward—J. C. Dore, N. K. Fairbanks, Murry Nelson, T. F. Brown, L. Silverman, E. G. Keith, T. W. Wadsworth, and F. B. Otis.

Fifth Ward—No return.

Sixth Ward—L. L. Wilson, John Kramer, Matthias Eck, and John Price.

Seventh Ward—W. M. Graham, Fred. Wenzel, George Beeneau, and Martin Crane.

Eighth Ward—No return.

Ninth Ward—Captain J. Clifford, W. J. English, E. Baggett, T. F. Judge, James Nolan, T. Dalton, P. J. Wolf, L. O'Brien, T. Joyce, J. F. Conway, M. O'Halloran, J. O'Brien, J. E. Ward, and L. A. Yore.

Tenth Ward—Henry Lincoln, C. T. Hotchkiss, S. A. Skemp, Alvin Salisbury, Al. Lebrun, Frank Schaweflow, Daniel Stoner, and W. L. Brown.

Eleventh Ward—Dr. Harcourt, Major J. Z. Alstrup, J. King, S. I. Russell, and Ole Paulsen.

Twelfth Ward—O. L. Mann, Thomas Wilce, S. L. Russell, A. T. Howe, A. S. Moyer, Richard O'Malley, G. M. Miller, and George R. Davis.

Thirteenth Ward—F. P. Hilder, F. Lockner, G. A. Burroughs, M. Polacheck, E. L. Knott, and C. Spencer.

Fourteenth Ward—C. J. Lewis, Ben H. Seligman, F. J. Smith, William G. Ward, S. M. Booth.

Fifteenth Ward—Emil Wilken, F. Mass, Ph. Ebeling, H. Buechner, J. Staehn, A. Fuerstenberg, Charles Friee, H. Plantz, M. Kuhn, Edward O'Brien, Peter Schlapp.

Sixteenth Ward—Otto Peltzer, Louis Nelke, W. Whitney, J. K. Miller, and Ervin Mauck, P. M. Chapman.

Seventeenth Ward—J. Drantzburg, Anton Imhof, F. H. Bullerdick, P. Kircher, Charles Mayers, and E. Peters.

Eighteenth Ward—William Sanderson, C. Knobelsdorf, and John Stotz.

Nineteenth Ward—M. S. Weber, John B. Walsh, Gustavus Troost, and Joseph Kraeger.

Twentieth Ward—No return.

Hyde Park—James Wadsworth, and Guy C. Sampson.

DEMOCRATIC.

First Ward—Herman Lieb, Phillip Conley, F. McHugh, Moses Wentworth, P. C. Shannon, and Carston Blohm.

Second Ward—C. H. Swain, Wm. Mariga, F. Blickhahn, P. Kennedy, Geo. Gates, D. Revellin, V. Keller.

Third Ward—W. M. Tureman, H. A. Huntington, John Schank, Isaac Wolf, Dr. J. A. Hahn, F. Ryan, John Mulvall, and J. Pottgieser.

Fourth Ward—St. Clair Sutherland, Elias Greenebaum, P. F. Driscol, H. D. Daniels, N. E. Boyden.

Fifth Ward—No return.

Sixth Ward—Wm. Yunge, J. W. Ryan, John McGovern, John McNally, John Schaeffer, P. J. Corkery, Wm. McGuillgott, and Wm. T. Fitzgerald.

Seventh Ward—P. J. Hickey, Thomas Clancy, M. A. Kehoe, J. M. Farley, and Patrick Joyce.

Eighth Ward—No return.

Ninth Ward—John Comisky, Ed. Powell, James O'Brien, Hugh Brown, Jacob Koenig, John Wade, Ed. Boggot, John Tumminey, John Geddlebach, Tim Hallern, James Bligh, Martin Haley, Daniel Carroll, and Jas. McKeon.

Tenth Ward—Colonel W. B. Snowhook, Dr. H. S. Hahn, A. L. Amberg, Dr. W. P. Dunn, and J. J. Farrell.

Eleventh Ward—A. C. Story, Martin Scully, Wm. A. McIntyre, P. Rogers, and J. Morris.

Twelfth Ward—N. B. Graham, T. McDonough, G. R. Brigham, and T. E. Courtney.

Thirteenth Ward—No return.

Fourteenth Ward—William Bose, J. T. Walsh, John Naegle, D. C. Eddie.

Fifteenth Ward—No returns.

Sixteenth Ward—E. G. Hamilton, George F. Duffy, John M. Armstrong, Wm. Struck, John Geilheimer, D. Mulling.

Seventeenth Ward—Albert Michaelson, George Blaimes, James Eunis, Peter Lones, C. W. Mohringer, Arno Voss.

Eighteenth Ward—Anton Baynes, David Murphy, John O'Maly, M. Drew, J. McCaffrey, Frank Finkle, J. Weinberg, and John Bauer.

Nineteenth Ward—No return.

Twentieth Ward—Dr. O. J. Shields, Martin Paulson, John H. Donlan, Edward Kehoe, Martin White, Gustave Rammelmeyer, Michael Casey, and Edward Ames.

RICE, WARD, AND FARWELL.

Congressional Nominations in the First, Second, and Third Districts.

Messrs. J. B. Rice, J. D. Ward, and C. B. Farwell the Successful Aspirants.

Carefully-Prepared Addresses Read by the Astonished Nominees.

FIRST DISTRICT.

The delegates to the First Congressional District Republican Convention met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in Burlington Hall, corner of Sixteenth and State streets, for the purpose of nominating a member of Congress and a member of the State Board of Equalization. The attendance was not very large. James P. Root, Esq., called the convention to order, and stated the object of the assemblage. Phillip Wadsworth nominated Dr. S. B. Sedgwick, of DuPage County, temporary Chairman, and his nomination was confirmed. W. H. Richardson and R. P. Stone were elected Secretaries.

CREDENTIALS.

On motion, the Chair appointed James P. Root, O. G. Wicker, C. T. Bowen, D. H. Gross, and Arthur Dixon a Committee on Credentials.

The Committee called for the documentary evidence supporting the claims of those present to the title of delegates, and having received and examined the credentials, reported that all the Wards and towns in the District, except one town in DuPage County, were represented, and there being no contestant, the delegates were entitled to seats.

The report was concurred in.

Ald. Daggy said he perceived that the delegations were not full, and he therefore moved that the delegates present be authorized to cast the full vote of the delegation. The motion was agreed to.

CONGRESSMAN.

James P. Root moved that the Convention proceed to nominate by ballot a member of Congress.

C. T. Bowen nominated Hon. J. B. Rice.

Philip Wadsworth said there was no opposition, and he moved that Mr. Rice be nominated by acclamation.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Rice was unanimously nominated.

On motion, Mr. Vaughan, O. R. Keith, and James C. Wright were appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Rice and inform him of his nomination.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

John Summerfield moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a member of the State Board of Equalization.

The motion was agreed to.

James G. Wright nominated William M. Whitney, of DuPage County.

John Summerfield nominated A. H. Dalton, of Thornton, Cook County, and moved that a vote be taken *viva voce*.

Mr. Wicker was opposed to voting in that way, and moved as an amendment that it be by ballot.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot. John Summerfield, Louis Wahl, and William Roberts having been appointed tellers.

While the tellers were counting the vote, Mr. Root moved that the delegations from each ward select one of their number, the delegates from county towns three, and the Delegates from DuPage County three, to constitute a District Congressional Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

The tellers then announced the result of the ballot, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 53; necessary for a choice, 27: Dalton, 19; Whitney, 34.

The nomination of Mr. Whitney was made unanimous.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen were announced as members of the District Congressional Committee: First Ward, O. T. Bowen; Second, Arthur Dixon; Third Ward, Philip Wadsworth; Fourth Ward, A. J. Galloway; Fifth Ward, Charles H. Reed; Sixth Ward, William Roberts; Seventh Ward, E. F. Cullerton; County towns, James P. Root, H. M. Singer, and C. B. Simmons; DuPage County, Hon. Louis Ellsworth, D. C. Furguson, and H. M. Hill.

The committee appointed to wait on the Hon. J. B. Rice, and apprise him of his nomination, returned, accompanied by that gentleman, and were greeted with applause.

REMARKS OF MR. RICE.

Mr. Rice ascended the platform and addressed the Convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE NOMINATING CONVENTION OF THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: I will not say that I am surprised at this. I was in part prepared for it, but having just received from the delegation sent by you notice of the fact, I am considerably overwhelmed. I feel that you have done me a very great honor. I am proud of it. I am gratified by it, and I am somewhat oppressed by it. I know that you have selected me for an office of great importance in this district,—of high honor; as I have always held it, of great trust, and with the opportunity of doing some good. I would not for a moment dwell upon the proposed wisdom of any action of mine. I know that I shall, but I do believe that I can confidently promise that in fidelity and industry I shall not be lacking. [Applause.] And I will, in some part, endeavor to make up to you for this great confidence evinced by you, to-day, in naming me for Congress. I will, in some part, make up to you for that by insuring you that you will never have a blush raised upon your cheek by any dishonest or improper act of mine. [Applause.] This is personal—still I hold it important; but its importance sinks into utter insignificance when compared with that great paramount duty of all of us to advance the interests and insure the success of the great Republican party, to which you and I have the honor and the pleasure to belong. [Applause.] When I look before me, at the men that are now put me out for this office, I am gratified; when I think of those constituents who sent you here to do a duty which you have this day performed, then I think of the great importance of the place which I hold and which you hold, and I feel bound to stand by you to the last, and you will never be ashamed of what you have done to-day. [Applause.] But now, gentlemen, let us think of the great duties that are now impending, which are all successfully engaged in, and in which I am well-assured, in electing the men who are now your nominees for the Republican offices to discharge the duties of this great country, and of which the first and greatest pride of all our party is the President of the United States [applause], the man who saved our country (not he alone, but with the aid of others), the man who led the army that saved the country in the time of our greatest trouble, who, when appointed to the office created for him in honor of the services he had rendered, when that he might have repose, and honor, and plenty for the rest of his life, and all come, at the behest of the people, to be the candidate, and be elected to be the head of the Government, because they felt it was best for us—that man had the platform of the Republican party, plainly comprehended, standing before him, as it has been before every man in our country, with no ambiguous terms, with no doubtful expressions; it looked forward to the greatest happiness, prosperity and contentment of all the people. That is the Republican platform; it asks nothing else; it asks nothing else. There is no circuitous path in it; it is as plain and as straight as this room is. We all want to do what we can to make the people of America happier, and better, and more prosperous. [Applause.] That is what we want to do. Has he ever failed to do any one thing that was put in that platform? I think not. Has he ever failed to do well everything that he has engaged to do? I think not. I believe that his wisdom is equal to most of men's; I was going to say was rather above most men. I believe that his integrity is as straight, and as pure, and as untouched as the brightest beam of the sunshine. [Applause.] What with his characteristics, whatever they may be for good, we all know that he has always been successful, and he has always been successful in helping ahead the American people.

Now, I know that there are many persons who were coworkers with us in the Republican party that have left it for some doubtful, mixed-up party, of which I have no word of harshness to say. I am sorry they have left. I hope they will come back, and I believe many of them will. [Laughter.] I think they made a mistake. I am sure they did. I believe they think so now. [Renewed laughter.] They have sought to strengthen the party that was weak, to strengthen themselves who were very weak, and make a combination to break down that party which, taking the American people in the time of their greatest peril and trouble in war, and carrying the country safely through that and out of the chaotic condition, almost approaching anarchy, has brought it forward to a state of prosperity and success that the country has never known before this day. [Applause.] America never was so prosperous as it is this very day. Our flag is respected abroad; we are kindly thought of abroad; we are loved and honored at home; our commerce is spread on every sea, and is still spreading; our manufacturing is increasing everywhere, and is well rewarded; our agriculture is spreading, and continues to spread; our labor is well paid; we are all secure; every man who has money to invest is ready and willing to invest it, for the reason that he knows that his investment is secure, and whatever profit shall come from it he will get. Now, do we want to change all these blissful things in our country for something that we know nothing about? I hope not. Let us strictly adhere to the policy that we have always maintained and advocated; let us still stand by the people to the last—stand by the American people; let us increase our commerce, increase our manufactures, increase our agriculture, increase our labor, make our homes happier and more comfortable by the addition of wealth that we get from our labor, and let us all still remember that all this was done under an administration of the Republican party. [Applause.]—I am not going to say how. I think the people of America could not be successful under any other party, but I will say we have succeeded under the Republican party. [Applause.] I will say that the Republicans have done what they agreed to do, and that the people have prospered by what they have done, and they are satisfied with what they have done, and I hope they will go on and do as they have done. Let us be satisfied with what we have; let us let well enough alone, and, whatever comes, for Grant and the Republican party. I will join hands with you in the party and the principles in the progress of this country further on to its greatest advancement, and that we may be all happy and contented; and I do sincerely thank you over again for what you have done for me. [Applause.]

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

SECOND DISTRICT.

The Republican Convention, called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress from the Second Congressional District, consisting of the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Wards, and also of nominating a member of the State Board of Equalization, met yesterday at No. 482 West Madison street. The Convention was called to order by Captain Cleveland, Chairman of the Congressional Committee. H. S. Miller was elected Chairman, and urged the necessity of nominating good men to all their Conventions, as, by doing so, they would certainly succeed. Mr. J. E. Miller was elected Secretary.

NOMINATION OF CONGRESS.

The Convention then took a recess of ten minutes to enable delegations to fill vacancies, after which it was moved that they proceed to take an informal ballot for Congressman.

The motion was agreed to, and Capt. Cleveland and A. G. Low were appointed tellers.

J. D. Ward, Robert H. Foss, and L. L. Bond were put in nomination.

It was suggested that Mr. Bond was not a candidate, but the gentleman who nominated him thought he was. If nominated, he would not refuse.

Mr. Matson said he had talked with Mr. Bond. Mr. [illegible] would not refuse.

Mr. [illegible] said that Mr. Bond was not a candidate, and said that his physician had told him he would take away his [illegible] if he went to Congress.

The informal ballot was then taken, resulting as follows:

Ward.	Ward.	Foss.	[illegible]
Eighth	6	1	[illegible]
Ninth	6	4	..
Tenth	3	5	3
Eleventh	[illegible]	..	7
Twelfth	[illegible]	..	..
Thirteenth	[illegible]	..	..
Fourteenth	[illegible]	..	..
Fifteenth	11	..	..
Total	33	10	10

Mr. Ward was nominated by acclamation.

Messrs. Lovell, Estey, and Eckhardt were appointed a Committee to wait on Mr. Ward and notify him of his nomination.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Mr. R. P. Derickson was by acclamation nominated a candidate for member of the Board of Equalization.

A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

was then organized, consisting of Charles Loding, M. M. Miller, A. D. Sturtevant, D. Brobston, Sam M. Cotter, R. Cleveland, Charles H. Bond, and John S. Palmer.

REMARKS OF MR. WARD.

Mr. Ward here made his appearance, and said he thanked them for what they had done, and would try, if elected, to be worthy of their confidence. He felt he did not belong to a party of hate. Their party had made a record constituting some of the brightest pages of history. The people and country were prosperous and the Government had good credit. All past troubles were over, and peace had come, owing chiefly to their party. It had done nothing to regret or blush at. It had stood for justice and the right. It had been a charitable party even to its enemies. It had aimed only at the highest good. Possibly it had made errors but it had corrected many, and he saw nothing to justify any one in leaving it. Malice did not actuate it. It went into the campaign under peculiar circumstances, but there was much to give it hope. Some honored leaders had turned away, but he believed they were not justified in their course; for they should have held fast to what was good till they saw a chance to get something better. What was there in the promises of the opposition to justify a dissolution of the Republican party? It retained most of the men who did the great work of the past. It had managed the Government honestly, and had yet noble aims. The opposition was a demoralized party. It had conceded the Republicans had been right. He himself with charity and kindness desired to co-operate with all who wished the country good, and if elected, he would strive to do what was best, and to build up the interests of all people. The Republican party was the one to consummate the results of the late struggle, and he believed the people would continue it in power. They were considering the matter, and are fast seeing that a change would do them no good.

REMARKS OF MR. MORRISON.

The Hon. A. L. Morrison, who was present, was called upon to talk, and said he had been one of those who had admitted the talent and purity of Mr. Greeley. Up to the present time he had devoted himself to the interest of the country. But, after consideration, he had decided he was not the man to be elected. Certain of his associates were not persons to whom he would trust the country. He had also been startled by the boldness with which Mr. Greeley, in recent speeches, had defended his secession ideas. He had grown more steadfast in them, and the people would be guilty of a monstrous error if they elected him President. He then criticised other observations made by Mr. Greeley, the doctrines of which he denounced as monstrous. He had no doubt of the result of the contest. Warm supporters of Greeley had recently told him all hope was gone, and that they were getting weaker. The Republicans would carry Illinois by forty or fifty thousand. New York would also go for Grant.

The Convention then adjourned.

THIRD DISTRICT.

The Third Congressional District Republican Convention was held at Waukegan yesterday afternoon, a full representation of delegates being present. The Chicago delegation from the North Division made the journey in a special car, the expense of which was paid by A. C. Hesing, though it is to be presumed that C. B. Farwell will make it good, as the party stood solid for his nomination for Congress. Mr. Farwell also provided the boys with dinner after they arrived in Waukegan, so that the thing resolved itself into a sort of Farwell treat all around. It is not unlikely that it will be a farewell treat, so far as the distinguished M. C. is concerned.

A. C. Hesing, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Executive Committee, called the Convention to order, and nominated as Temporary Chairman Squire F. E. Clark, of Waukegan, who was accordingly chosen, as was Mr. R. S. Williamson, of Palatine, Temporary Secretary.

J. W. Lambeer, Wm. L. Church, and D. R. Holt were appointed a Committee on Credentials, and after a short conference reported the list of delegates in full, and the report was adopted.

C. W. Sherwood moved that the temporary officers be made permanent. The motion prevailed.

Mr. [illegible] moved that Hon. C. B. Farwell be nominated by acclamation for Congress. The motion was adopted unanimously.

J. W. Lambeer moved the nomination of Homer Willmarth, of Barrington, as member of the State Board of Equalization. Mr. Willmarth was nominated by acclamation.

W. N. Brainard, of Cook, moved the appointment of a committee of three to inform Mr. Farwell of his nomination. The motion prevailed, and Messrs. Brainard and Hesing, of Cook, and J. Y. Corey, of Lake, were appointed such committee. Mr. Farwell was close at hand, and in about a minute, by the watch, made his appearance, and, after [illegible], proceeded to reel off a speech which he had provided himself beforehand, not having "solicited" or expected the nomination. He was frequently interrupted by uproarious applause at the proper places. What he read sounded very much as if it had been put hastily together by some not over-brilliant schoolboy who feared that he should forget to put in everything which had been printed time and again in the Administration newspapers, and as many times denied by the Liberal press. He began by expressing thanks for the unsolicited nomination, and the rest of the speech was made up of stale charges against the principal men of the Liberal party,—such as Greeley's intention to restore the Rebels to their power, and re-enslave the negroes; Sumner's [illegible]; Trumbull's nepotism; Schurz's dishonesty in real estate transactions; and so on through the usual volume of office-holder's lame support of Grant by the defamation of his opponents. Mr. Farwell feared exceedingly that in case of Greeley's election we should experience a terrible financial crisis, for our bonds would be sent back from Europe and forced for sale in our market. The country had prospered under Grant, and there was no reason why there should be a change.

On motion of Mr. Holt, of Lake Forest, Messrs. Stark, Hesing, and Flynn were appointed a Committee to report names for the Republican Congressional Committee for the ensuing two years. The Committee reported as follows: G. W. Upton and O. A. Partridge, of Lake County; J. D. Easter and John Crawford, of the country towns of Cook County; A. C. Hesing, Albert Patch, and John Herting, from the North Side Wards of Chicago.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*, first having given three cheers for Farwell, and Grant and Wilson.

THE LIBERAL CAMPAIGN.

Visitors at Headquarters—Announcements of Meetings—Rally in the Eighth Ward Last Evening.

Among the prominent visitors who registered their names yesterday at the Greeley and Brown Headquarters were the following: Frank Wood, Machias, Me.; W. Johnson, DuQuoin, Ill.; George Pickering, Janesville, Wis.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Company A of the "Greeley and Brown Escorts" of the Eighth Ward, will meet this evening at 8 o'clock at Saxe's Hall, No. 576 South Canal street, for drill.

The Young Men's Greeley and Brown Club of the Ninth Ward will meet this evening at 8 o'clock, at Bickey's Hall, No. 50 Blue Island avenue, to form Company "C, Greeley Escorts."

A meeting of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the Fifth Ward will be held on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, at Falkenburg's Hall, corner Twenty-sixth and State streets. Hon. B. G. Caulfield will be the speaker.

The Liberal Club of the Tenth Ward will meet at headquarters, 85 Canal street, this evening, for drill, from 7 to 8 p. m., after which there will be speaking. A large attendance is expected.

There will be a meeting of the Fourth Ward Greeley and Brown Club at the Ulrich House, corner of Twenty-second and State streets, on Thursday evening. The Hon. J. C. Dore, Judge Jesse O. Norton, General I. N. Stiles, W. F. Tourtelotte, George W. Thompson, and other eminent speakers, will address the meeting.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

A very large meeting was held last evening of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the Eighteenth Ward, at Dr. Hahn's Hall, No. 294 Division street. The large room was crowded to suffocation. Over half of those present were Germans who had heretofore acted with the Republican party, but who are now determined to do all in their power to oust General Grant and not give him another show to sell arms to the French. A great many Irishmen were also present, and the utmost harmony prevailed.

The following Committee for the German Greeley and Koerner Club was nominated and elected: Charles Knobelsdorf, Wm. Sanderson, John Stotz, J. H. Eagel, and Dr. John Hahn.

Steamboat Captains' National Convention.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 24.—The Steamboat Captains' Convention met at the Kennard House to-day at 3 p. m. Thomas Sherlock, Esq., of Cincinnati, was elected President; James Whiting, of Michigan, and D. D. Smith, of New York, Vice Presidents; General W. L. James and Captain Barram Snyder, Recording Secretaries; Captain B. S. Osborn, editor of the *Nautical Gazette*, Corresponding Secretary. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Sherlock, Whiting, Kounts, D. D. Smith; General James S. Negley, and Captain B. S. Osborn. The National Executive Committee, appointed at the Louisville Convention, November, 1871, report their proceedings in full. All the standing committees were appointed to-day. A large delegation from the seaboard, lakes, and Western river ports are present, representing steam vessel property to the amount of six hundred million dollars. A permanent organization of a National Board of Steam Navigation is proposed, with local associations in the various ports. The leading topics under discussion is the best methods of saving life and property on steam vessels. The Convention adjourned to meet at 7 p. m.

Pennsylvania Oil Production.

OIL CITY, Sept. 24.—A meeting of the oil producers was held here yesterday, at which a committee was appointed to report on Friday how much of the total production of oil can be stopped. A large number of wells have already stopped, and it is expected that very few, if any, wells will be in operation within a week.

THE CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

Plain Words to the Plane Men Now Demanding an Increase of Wages.

Why They Cannot Succeed in their Present Venture—Plenty of Men Ready to Work at Old Prices.

We gave place in our last issue to an extended movement of the carpenters and joiners of this city, looking toward carrying out the strike for Wages, announced some days ago, the demand being for $4 per day, the occasion believed to have been chosen at a time when the lateness of the season and the large number of buildings now in carpenters' hands must enforce the demand. As a public journal, we fully noticed the event, and gave to the President and his associates at the Turner Hall meeting of Monday evening pretty much their full say in our columns yesterday. We have made it, however, the office of THE TRIBUNE reporters to investigate very fully the real state of the case, and a simple statement of facts should be all that is needed to show that the carpenters' and joiners' strike is completely at an end: that their movement cannot be too soon retired from prominence, and the carpenters and joiners engaged therein abandon further effort in this direction.

We should also be their friends, as we claim to be the friend of every workingman, were we to lend our columns to a delusion that can only end in disappointment. We are not to discuss what the carpenter and joiner ought to receive, or whether his wages should be less or more than those of other artisans in the builders' guild. There is no law against every man receiving for his services as much as he can get, except in the inexorable law of supply and demand, which, in this case, needs no supplementary legislation, as the result of our reporters' investigation yesterday will show. Upwards of twenty large buildings were visited, all of them full of carpenters and joiners, busy as bees at wages varying from $2.75 to $3.50 per day for the various grades of workmen, and we saw no sad faces and heard no grumbling, except among members who could not obtain employment at these prices. This is true of the great buildings now being completed on Washington and LaSalle streets, and the Pacific Hotel, where Superintendent Boyington has 200 hands busy; also the Sherman House, Matteson House, Briggs House, and Honore Block, in most of which $3.50 is the highest sum paid. The universal statement made by all employers was that good workmen were abundant and willing at these prices, which, indeed, it should be no hardship, for none of them from abroad could realize at home for carpenter work more than $3 for the best workmen. When it was considered that the demand for Chicago had summoned hither excellent mechanics from all parts of the Union, anxious to enter upon an abundance of late fall and winter work to be offered here, any carpenter who desired to see in the present juncture means to enforce their demands must plainly discover that their own brethren have by their numbers defeated the project. We use great plainness in this statement, for we are dealing with plain men, who desire plain facts, and who would themselves be the first to discover the incongruity of the attempt were the capitalists, whose enterprise has filled the broken squares of the burned district with hundreds of buildings yet unoccupied, to get together in solemn conclave and resolve, with suitable preamble, that their buildings should be leased to secure a return of not less than 15 per cent. It is the market that rules everything in the world, and the market has decreed that there are carpenters enough to finish all the buildings now standing ready to be completed in Chicago, and still leave a very large delegation to carry on an ineffectual strike. It will not be difficult for family men and young mechanics, who desire to get on in the world, to decide to what class they prefer to belong.

ANOTHER MEETING

of the striking carpenters was held last evening, at their headquarters, Twelfth Street Turner Hall, there being a large attendance. The President took occasion to lecture some of the brethren who had seemed to display too great an anxiety to get to work, and said it looked bad for men who had been on a strike for two or three days to be around this early seeking a job. Mr. Murphy was then introduced, and said no mechanic in Chicago could support his wife and family decently on $2.75 or $3 per day, and proceeded to pitch into the *Times*, which he vigorously denounced as a scurrilous and lying sheet. Some thirty-five new members were initiated, and, after an exhortation from the President for the members to stand true to their faith, the meeting adjourned.

STILL ANOTHER MEETING.

A meeting of the Chicago branch of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Amalgamated Trade and Benefit Society, an organization having its ramifications throughout the country and England and which has no connection with the Trades' Unions of carpenters and joiners which meet at Turner Hall, was held last evening at No. 290 West Twelfth street, about fifty members being present. A resolution was adopted pledging the members from and after to-day not to work unless they received $4 per day, thus joining their fortunes with the strikers.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Personal.

A. G. Renshaw and W. McCormick, Esqs., of London, England; Mr. J. S. McMurray, of Toronto; and Judge Crofoot, Colonel A. N. Boardman, and Mr. M. Hadley, of Pontiac, Mich., were in the city yesterday at the Sherman House. The two first named gentlemen are here as the representatives of a number of English capitalists, looking over the prospects of completing the St. Clair & Chicago Air Line Railroad. The western portion of this road, from Chicago to Jackson, Mich., is already built, and is now under lease to the Michigan Central Railroad Company. The Eastern Division, from Romeo to St. Clair, is also finished, and a part of the distance between Romeo and Pontiac is also completed. The design of the present company is to complete the intermediate portion of about 80 miles, which will give an uninterrupted air line from Chicago to St. Clair, there connecting with the Southern Railroad of Canada for Fort Erie and Buffalo. The capital stock of the new company of $3,500,000, will enable them to buy the Eastern Division of the road, and an agreement has been entered into with the Michigan Central to carry freight and passengers over the Eastern Division at cost price.

[illegible]

An important meeting of the Liberty Base Ball Club will be held this evening at O'Connor's billiard hall, on Madison street, near Page.

—The Board of Public Works received proposals, yesterday, for the construction of a two-story engine house, to be located on Michigan, near State street.

—Hon. Geo. W. Fogg, of New Hampshire, formerly Minister to Switzerland, and late United States Senator, is in the city and staying at the Sherman House.

—The steamer Corona, of Goodrich's line, which has been lying in dock for some days for repairs to her boiler and machinery, will be able to resume her regular trips on Monday morning.

—The Citizens' Committee of Twenty-five will meet this evening at the Tax Commissioner's office at 7:30 o'clock, sharp. It is urgently requested that all the members be present.

—The Rev. N. W. Miner, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Belvidere, Ill., resigned his pastorate on Sunday last. His numerous friends in Belvidere express regret at losing so valued a pastor and friend.

—By direction of the Board of Public Works, two pipes will be laid on Franklin and Dearborn streets, from the river to South Water street, to be used as supply pipes for the engines in cases of fire.

—The first lecture of the Star Course occurs next Monday evening at the Union Park Congregational Church on the West Side. Edmund Yates, the English novelist inaugurates the course, and makes his *debut* in America at the same time.

—Beacon Light Division, Sons of Temperance, give their first quarterly festival this evening at Bethel Hall, corner of Lake and Desplaines streets. A short address will be delivered by Dr. N. S. Davis, after which music, recitations, and supper will be introduced in their proper order.

—The propeller Graves lost three barges which she had in tow, on Sunday night, on the East Shore, laden with lumber. They have not yet been found, and the belief prevails that the old cranky hulls went to pieces in the heavy sea on Sunday or Monday.

—The championship pigeon shooting between Captain Bogardus and Abe Kleinman, which was postponed on account of the illness of the former, will come off at Dexter Park on Thursday next. Pools will be sold at the Briggs House this evening.

—The following building permits were granted by the Board of Public Works yesterday: To Frederick Ditche, two story and basement brick building, 22x50 feet, on Sampson street. John S. Brockman, four-story and basement brick building, 20x50 feet, on Twenty-second street. Charles White, three-story and basement brick building, 25x107, on North LaSalle street.

—The third competition meeting of the Chicago Athletic Club will be held at their grounds, corner of State and Twenty-third streets, to-morrow afternoon, commencing promptly at 3:30 o'clock. There will be some pleasing additional features at this meeting, and a fashionable attendance will probably witness the feats of skill and strength.

—The Board of Government of the Chicago Christian Union, at a meeting held last evening, appointed Rev. C. W. Wendte, George W. Montgomery, and George N. Carpenter a Committee to meet some West Side friends on Friday evening next, to plan the fall and winter work in that section of the city. A reading room will be opened and classes formed, and arrangements made for social entertainments.

—Mayor Medill has received a letter from one J. M. Taylor, residing in West Deerfield, Maine, asking for information concerning his brothers, J. S. and E. M. Taylor, who have not been heard from since the fire. They resided in the city at the time of the conflagration. The Mayor will be glad to receive any information regarding their whereabouts.

—The Illinois Central Railroad Company are making preparations to enlarge their locomotive works, and are adding new repairing shops at Weldon Station, where the shops are. The latter already cover a large tract of ground, and with the addition in prospect, will be second to none in the West. The order, system, and cleanliness observable throughout, reflect credit on S. J. Hayes, the Superintendent, as well as his assistants.

—A philanthropist residing in New York, and styling himself "Jerry," inclosed one dollar to the Mayor for the benefit of the "sufferers." Mayor Medill presented it to an impecunious peddler whose funds were insufficient, by one or two dollars, to purchase the necessary license. The object of the Mayor's generosity expressed himself surprised at this evidence of sympathy in misfortune, and left the august presence extremely elated.

—The ladies belonging to the Church of the Atonement, corner of Robey and West Washington streets, have in course of preparation a series of entertainments for the coming fall and winter. The first will occur on Thursday evening next, in the basement of the church, and will consist of tableaux, and music. They will continue each week with "Divine Readings," [illegible] The ladies intend to devote the proceeds of the entertainments to the improvement of their church edifice.

—Mr. Lewis O'Shaughnessy, the capable and enterprising city editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is in the city, a guest of the Briggs House. He viewed the "Burnt District" yesterday under escort of Mr. James H. Finnigan, himself formerly a Cincinnatian, but now a resident of and firm believer in Chicago, and who has done a great deal toward the upbuilding of the city, being a member of the firm which furnished the stone for the Chamber of Commerce, Honore Block, Metropolitan Block, the Reaper building, and other edifices of whose beauty our people are so proud. Mr. O'Shaughnessy will extend his trip north as far as St. Paul, Minn.

CORNER-STONE LAYING.

Interesting Ceremonies at the Foundation of the New St. Francis Xavier Academy.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 p. m. the ceremony of blessing the corner-stone of St. Francis Xavier Academy, took place at their new location, at the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Wabash avenue, and was witnessed by a large number of clergymen of the Catholic Church, and several hundred spectators. Among the dignitaries present were Bishop Foley, of Chicago; Bishop Gibbons, of Richmond, Va.; Father McManus, of Baltimore, Md.; and Fathers Waldron, Verdin, Venessan, Riordan, Oakley, McGuire, O'Connor, Hayes, Campbell, Ryan, and McDermott, of this city.

The building which is now in the course of erection is an educational and boarding institution for young ladies, where they receive the higher branches of education, music, drawing, painting, etc., and is to take the place of the old Academy destroyed by the October conflagration, which formerly stood on Wabash avenue, adjoining the old St. Mary's Church. The Sisters in charge have earned an enviable name for their institution by the assiduity and care they have taken in the education and development of those under their charge. The new buildings are much larger than those formerly occupied, and will accommodate about 250 pupils, and the Sisters confidently expect that the institution will be ready for occupancy about the beginning of the new year.

The ceremony of blessing the corner stone commenced promptly at 3 o'clock, and was performed by Bishop Foley, dressed in full canonicals, and assisted by the other clergymen. The sides and joints of the building were tastefully decorated with evergreens, while the full German Band gave appropriate sacred music during the continuance of the ceremony. A large tin box, containing relics of the fire, copies of THE TRIBUNE, and Church statistics, was placed in an aperture beneath the corner-stone. After the ceremonies were over, the reverend clergy, representatives of the press, architects, etc., at the invitation of the Sister Superior, partook of an elegant collation, got up under the supervision of Roach & Wiener, No. 331 Wabash avenue, the band meanwhile performing several choice pieces of music. The whole affair passed off in an impressive and elegant manner.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BANKS AND THEIR REFUSAL TO PAY CHECKS UNTIL THEY PASS THE CLEARING HOUSE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The action of the banks which refused, last week, to pay checks that had not passed through the Clearing House is being sharply discussed by the press and public. The recusant banks quickly receded from their position, but the city banks are now certifying the checks of their dealers as "Good through the Clearing House." They claim there is no other course left to them for settling the enormous daily transactions of the brokers, running from $100,000,000 to $125,000,000 per day. The settlements could not otherwise be made on the basis of only $40,000,000 greenbacks and greenback certificates in all the banks. The *Times* claims this is all right and proper, but the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* assail the reservation very sharply. The *World* says: "For a bank to certify that it will pay within twenty-four hours a check legally and properly payable on demand, is not merely to violate both the statutes of New York and the National Banking act, but it is to sequester the value of the check thus postponed to the profit of the bank. This is in the nature of a financial operation known in Spanish American countries as a forced loan. This can only be regarded as a fresh and startling indication of the extent to which the peculiar financial theory and practice of Mr. Boutwell and his friends have debauched the financial conscience of the country, and as a new ground for alarm, in the calm judgment of practical men, as to the financial prospects of the immediate future."

A BLOODY AND BARBAROUS TRAGEDY.

A most bloody and barbarous tragedy in New Jersey is slowly coming to light. The laborers on the new railway tunnel in Hunterton County, New Jersey, were paid off last week, and went on a spree. During their orgies last Saturday, an Irish section boss was killed by a blow from a pick in the hands of parties unknown. His Irish friends claimed that the murder was committed by a gang of negroes at work on the same tunnel. Early Sunday morning the Irishmen armed themselves with guns, clubs, and knives, and marched upon the negro shanty settlement. The negroes fled in all directions, when their assailants burnt their huts and continued pursuit. They found one middle-aged negro under a porch, and literally hacked him to pieces. Near at hand they discovered two other black laborers, whom they dragged forth, finally beating out their brains. The rest of the negroes are now fugitives, while the Irishmen have defied the authorities until to-day, when four arrests were made on the outskirts of the scene of the disturbance. The county police say they are too feeble in numbers to attempt the capture of the ringleaders.

WALL STREET.

Affairs in Wall street were generally quiet to-day. The only exciting feature was Drew's corner in Erie. In regular dealings the difference between cash and regular Erie ranged from 1 to 1½ per cent. There was less activity in the stock, which was accounted for by the fact that a large short interest has been closed up, while the general public have almost ceased to deal in it. After the regular delivery hour, the operation of buying in stock under the rule was renewed, and about 15,000 shares were bought in at 54½ to 50¼, a marked decline as compared with the prices realized under the same process yesterday. Dealings in the stock after 3 o'clock were close on to the lowest prices of the day. This Erie corner continues to exercise an unsettling influence on speculation in the general list. The incoming European steamers have some Erie on board, but opinions differ materially as to the amount. There is considerable trouble among bankers in regard to the daily deliveries of Erie, and everything is in the most mixed condition possible. The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange are in session on this matter.

STOCKS.

In the general stock market Panama advanced rapidly from 126½ to 141½, forming the only interesting feature outside of the Erie corner. One report was that the shorts were being twisted, another that there was to be a scrip or stock dividend of 50 per cent, and still another that Panama and Pacific Mail were to be consolidated, the former on the basis of 200 and the latter 100. In the other shares, New Jersey Central advanced from 100 to 103½. The balance of the list was heavy and ¼ to ½ per cent lower in the morning, but improved in the afternoon and advanced ¼ to ½ per cent on a small business. The market at the final close was quiet and steady. The last sales of Panama were at 141 to 141½. In New Jersey Central there were very few sales, the largest one being at 103½. Erie was an exception to general steadiness, and the stock was weak, the late dealings being chiefly at 50¾ to 51.

MONEY

easy throughout. Call loans ranged from 7 to [illegible] per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

less active, but steady at 107¾ to 107⅞ for sixty days, and 107⅞ to 109 for sight.

GOLD

firm at the opening at 114, but afterwards declined to 113½, with a recovery to 113⅝@113¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed quiet and firm. Central Pacific bonds closed at 100@100½; Union Pacific firsts, 88@88½; land grants, 80@80½; incomes, 79@79½.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour quiet; low grades irregular; medium grades lower; better brands steady and quiet; No. 2 and superfine in moderate request. At the close the market was irregular and heavy for low and medium grades, and stronger for family extras. Wheat without important change; demand moderate, and supply light, especially of good spring and amber winter. The market closed irregular for spring; common easier; choice, steady; winter, tame. The demand was mainly for export.

PROVISIONS.

Pork quiet, the inquiry being chiefly for trade for October; $14 bid. Cut meats in fair demand, and firm. Bacon dull and heavy. Lard closed tame, with little export inquiry.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Cocoaine, the best of hair preparations—unrivalled as a dressing for the hair, and peculiarly adapted to its various conditions.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Coughs, Colds, etc., only 25 cents. Brown's Teething Cordial for children. Pleasant, reliable, and safe. Only 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

Cupid's Ambuscades—The sly archer, Love, shoots his arrows from many coigns of vantage, but it is doubtful whether he delivers his heart-shafts from any ambush with more effect than when he aims them from the braids and folds and ringlets of a superb head of hair. Ladies who have been favored by Nature with this crowning charm, [illegible] can readily and certainly increase the volume of their hair, and impart to it a glossy [illegible] by using LYON'S KATHAIRON as a daily dressing. [illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible] Morning, September 25, 1872.

[illegible] venerable Rev. Peter Cartwright, [illegible] oldest warriors of the church [illegible] died at his residence in Pleasant Plai[ns] yesterday.

[illegible] man of destiny amuses himself [illegible] graphing long and mysterious messa[ges] [illegible] cipher, and the German Governm[ent] [illegible] itself by intercepting them.

[illegible] the Committee of the Louisville C[onvention] [illegible] who have issued a circular call[ing] [illegible] the support of O'Conor and Adams, [illegible] believed, the way to save the De[mocratic] party is to lead it to a fourth def[eat].

[illegible] Abyssinia seems determined to [illegible] some alliance or other with Engla[nd] [illegible] sought the hand of Queen Victo[ria] [illegible] his successor, King Johanny, asks E[ngland's] protection against Egyptian agg[ression].

[illegible] Death is knocking at the palace-gat[es] [illegible] The death of the King of Swed[en] [illegible] just thrown the English Court i[nto] mourning. A royal half-sister of Que[en] Victoria is dead, and the King of Denm[ark] [illegible] very low.

[illegible] discharge half of the eighteen [illegible] Communists now imprisoned in Fra[nce] [illegible] we are told the Thiers Government [illegible] to do—is much more sensible th[an] [illegible] recent farcical proceeding, of sente[ncing] [illegible] to death several prominent leaders, [illegible] at the time far beyond the jurisdic[tion] [illegible] the Government, and who, during [illegible] of the International at The Hag[ue] [illegible] calmly in and out, under the [illegible] of Thiers' helpless informers.

[illegible] one of the least important functi[ons] [illegible] the Weather Signal Bureau in a fut[ure] [illegible] hope not too distant, will be to warn [illegible] of ominous change of weather. [illegible] occasion of every storm on the coast [illegible] save millions of the marine wea[lth] [illegible] the country. Much of the dam[age] [illegible] by the storms which have j[ust] [illegible] the Northwest might have b[een] [illegible] had there been in operation a [illegible] of signals for the interior.

[illegible] was the unofficial but efficient effor[t] [illegible] Bar Association that unseated the [illegible] Judges of New York, whose unwho[lesome] [illegible] so long polluted not only t[he] [illegible] but the world-wide interests con[cerned] [illegible] The same Association took measu[res] [illegible] evening for the nomination to [illegible] places of Barnard, McCunn, and C[ardozo] [illegible] of men fit to judge. It is to be reg[retted] that they must struggle for the refor[m] [illegible] of the Judiciary under the system [illegible] which makes Judges political [illegible] makes politics judicial.

[illegible] George William Curtis is nothin[g] [illegible] a Civil Service Reformer, and hence [illegible] to accept the nomination for Pr[esidential] Elector in New York, tendered [illegible] the Republicans of that State. Mr. Cu[rtis] [illegible] had some facilities for ascertaining [illegible] of the Civil Service, its prostitut[ion] [illegible] partizan service, and his refusal to [partici]pate in casting the vote of New Y[ork] [illegible] General Grant ought, even if it is no[t] [illegible] to a conviction that to do so w[ould] [illegible] in direct antagonism to Civil Service [illegible] Instead of this enlightened motiv[e] [illegible] a technical ineligibility.

[illegible] air of Pennsylvania, which Mr. G[reeley] told us the other day he had found [illegible] invigorating, has been still further clea[red] [illegible] the letter of ex-Governor Curtin, espo[using] the cause of Buckalew. Colonel F[orney] [illegible] estimates that the Governor's accessi[on] [illegible] the Liberals a majority in Octo[ber] [illegible] Senator Cameron openly ad[mits] [illegible] doubtfulness of the contest, and [illegible] tribe of Administration suppor[ters] [illegible] danced so solicitously about Govern[or Cur]tin's sick bed find little reward in [illegible] convalescent vigor with which he puts [illegible] at the head of the Liberals.

[illegible] The sturdy peasantry who seek our sho[res] [illegible] defiance of such threats as those recen[tly] [illegible] fulminated by the German Governm[ent] [illegible] against emigrants should have their appro[ach] [illegible] as easy as possible. Nothing [illegible] most short-sighted National p[olicy] [illegible] permit the continuance of [illegible] maltreatment of immigrants of which [illegible] other account reaches us to-day. It is [illegible] same story. Vile food, wretched quar[ters] and incessant cruelties form the preli[minary] experience, which immigrants gain [illegible] beneficent institutions.

[illegible] Three men kill thirty; investigation [illegible] well-known substitute for prevention [illegible] only had, and the killers are removed f[rom] their positions. This is the official resul[t] [illegible] the Metis investigation—that the license [illegible] the Captain and two pilots have been ta[ken] [illegible] away. Notwithstanding all its sad prov[ocation] [illegible] public opinion does not demand ex[emplary] punishment for the carelessness [illegible] slaughters its hecatombs on our rail[ways] and steamers. Perhaps, because it kn[ows] [illegible] that there is something better than [illegible] punishment—prevention. The Steamboat [Captains'] Convention, now in session at Clevel[and] [illegible] are interested in this matter to the ext[ent] [illegible] of six hundred millions of dollars, and [the] public look to them for the adoption of [illegible] precautions that will supersede investigati[ons].

Whether his friends or his enemies [illegible] have most cause for congratulation [illegible] Mr. Colfax took occasion, last night, in [intro]ducing Governor Hawley to the Rep[ublicans] of South Bend, to touch a fabri[cation] falsehood with the spear of truth, we [illegible] allow our readers to determine for t[hem]selves. "Fabric of falsehood" is the [illegible] Mr. Colfax applies to the Credit Mob[ilier] scandal, and by "the spear of truth" [he] evidently intends a modest allusion to [his] own trustworthy and polished tongue. [illegible] more or less explicit denials which [are] being slowly made by the Congressmen [con]cerned, make it every day plainer tha[t] [illegible] body in particular got the large amoun[t] of stocks and dividends which slipped thr[ough] Oakes Ames' hands at the Capital.

Whether political feeling inspired [the] riots in New Jersey, the other day, in [which] 300 white men attacked half that numb[er of] negroes, is not told. But such contest[s be]tween the races may be expected to [multi]ply if negroes follow the teachings of [Wen]dell Phillips and William Lloyd Gar[rison] and if they, as a race, follow any par[ty or] any candidate. Political principles a[re] matters of either German, or Irish, or [Ameri]can blood; to make them such is to [illegible] against the race the antagonism tha[t] [illegible] the principle—a mistake which [illegible] worst friends are now making with [illegible] to the negroes. For this reason, if no [other,] we rejoice to see so many influential [repre]sentatives of the colored men in atten[dance] at the Colored Liberal Convention [which] met yesterday at Louisville.

The Chicago produce markets were [mod]erately active yesterday, but prices [were] lower on wheat, corn, and oats, and [illegible] and unchanged on rye and barley. Prov[isions] were quiet but firm, and on meats [illegible] prices prevailed. Mess pork was in[illegible] but held firmly at $14.50, with buy[ers at] $14.50 spot. Lard held at 9c for winte[r] [illegible] 7-8a9c for summer. Meats firm[er] higher, at 6 3-4a6 7-8c for dry salted [shoulders] [illegible], and 10 1-4a10 1-2c for short ribs. [High]wines active and firm at 89c per gal[lon] [illegible] iron-bound packages. Lake freights [illegible] firm, and 1-2c higher, closing at 14 1[illegible] corn and 15a15 1-2c for wheat to B[uffalo]. Flour in good demand and firm. Wh[eat] [illegible] and steady, except for the [illegible] grades, which were 2a4c lower. No. 2 [illegible] at $1.17 1-2a1.17 3-4, cash or seller the [month] [illegible] $1.15a1.15 1-8 seller October, and [illegible] 1.14 1-4 seller the year. Corn wa[s] moderately active, and 1-2c lower, [closing] at 34 1-2c for regular, spot, and se[ller the] month, and 35c for October. Oats [were] lower, closing at 22 1-2c for regula[r,] September, and 24c seller Octobe[r.] [illegible] quiet, steady, and firm at 55c for No. 2. [Bar]ley in good demand and firm at 65a[illegible] [illegible] seller September, and 57c seller O[ctober.] Hogs met with an active demand du[ring the fore]noon, and early sales were effe[cted at a] slight advance, but toward the close [the de]mand fell off and prices weakened. [The cattle] trade was again dull, with prices [in buyers'] favor. Sheep were unchanged.